

## Reagan Won House Vote on Speech, Salvador Poll

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An effective identical speech, a well-received one in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague and Marseille.

## Duarte Takes Clear Lead in Salvadoran Elections

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — José Duarte emerged Friday as winner of El Salvador's presidential election, defeating the far-right candidate, Roberto d'Aubuisson.

With votes from 12 of El Salvador's 14 provinces counted, official results showed Mr. Duarte had received 691,529 votes, or 54.3 percent. Mr. d'Aubuisson had 581,222 votes, or 45.7 percent. About 1.5 million people voted.

The loser's party called the balloting a "farce" and said it would accept the results. Mr. Duarte, a U.S.-backed Christian Democrat, turned accused Mr. d'Aubuisson's nationalist Republican Alliance, known as ARENA, of "destabilizing the country."

"I call on the people to help me stabilize that machinery they call in place which is based on the old squads and in destabilizing elections," Mr. Duarte said. "ARENA's attitude is 'helping the militias cause trouble. First they say we were communists and now they say we're from the CIA.'"

The last two provinces to be counted, La Unión and Usulután, gave less than 10 percent of the vote and were not expected to alter percentages significantly.

As the count neared its end, left-guerrillas released the country's meritorious defense minister, General Adolfo Castillo, from nearly two years in captivity, a Defense Ministry spokesman said. General Castillo was captured in 1982.

"We have a free conscience that won the elections cleanly without dirty tricks," said Luis Duarte Navas, Mr. Duarte's daughter. "With God's help, my father can give peace to the country."

Mr. d'Aubuisson's running mate, Hugo Barrera, said, "The elections have no credibility and results are a farce. In no way do we accept Duarte's victory." Mr. d'Aubuisson said earlier in the week that his party's tabulation showed him to be the winner, he urged election fraud.

Mr. Barrera also accused the United States of having a role in terminating the election outcome, alleging that U.S. Embassy officials in San Salvador have repeatedly denied.

"We cannot incorporate ourselves into an illegal government," Mr. Barrera said. "The ones who continued on Page 3, Col. 3"

ing for more than \$500 million in military and economic aid for El Salvador with relatively flexible conditions. The government in El Salvador is fighting leftist insurgents, with encouragement from the Reagan administration.

(Salvadoran rebels, reacting to the House vote, said that the increased U.S. aid would be useless. Reuters reported from San Salvador.

"The aid does not matter to us," the guerrilla Radio Venceremos said Thursday. "We remind the Salvadoran Army that more than \$500 million during the past four years has done nothing to detain the advance of the revolutionary army."

According to official figures, the U.S.-backed Christian Democratic candidate, José Napoleón Duarte, is leading in the presidential election returns.

Before the vote, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massa-

chusetts, said his drive to impose tough conditions on aid to El Salvador was hampered because House members were wondering, "What kind of a mess would I be in, in my district, if El Salvador were to fall to the communists?"

It was "true to a degree," Mr. O'Neill said, that many Democrats were afraid to be seen "crossing" Mr. Reagan in an election year.

The most important defection from Mr. O'Neill's camp was his own senior deputy and the majority leader, Jim Wright, of Texas, who won a standing ovation from Republicans by speaking for Mr. Reagan's aid proposal.

Mr. Wright stated his case on foreign policy, rather than political grounds. In what he called an "agonizing moment for me," he said that El Salvador's government deserved a whole-hearted commitment from the United States.

The split among House Democrats, Mr. Wright said afterward,

was "fundamentally ideological." Mr. Wright said that support for El Salvador was "a matter of conviction" that should not be a party issue.

In fact, it has been a party issue to an unusual degree for a foreign policy question.

In the 212-208 vote, nearly four times as many Democrats voted with Mr. O'Neill as with Mr. Wright. But enough Democrats, 56, followed Mr. Wright's lead to give Mr. Reagan his narrow victory when combined with the votes of almost all the House Republicans.

After the vote, leaders of both parties said that a House-Senate conference committee was likely to give the president approval for \$62 million in supplemental emergency military aid for El Salvador.

"He gets everything," said Representative Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland who led the fight against the administration. But Mr. Barnes said that oppo-

nents would nevertheless fight again when the fiscal 1985 appropriations bill for Central America comes to the floor.

The House vote was on an amendment to restore the Salvadoran section of the aid bill to its original form, wiping out major changes made by Democrats on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Democratic plan would have blocked further military aid to El Salvador this fiscal year and imposed numerous conditions on aid provided in fiscal 1985, including requiring a further joint resolution of Congress before the final two-thirds of the funds were released.

It also would have prohibited military training exercises in Honduras and Guatemala, curtailed the use of presidential emergency authority to send funds or weapons to Central America and limited the number of military advisers in El Salvador to 55, the current level.

## Weinberger Tries to Ease Japanese Fear on Missiles

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger on Friday tried to ease Japanese anxiety over the impending arrival of nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles aboard U.S. warships by presenting the weapon as an equalizer against superior Soviet firepower.

Mr. Weinberger argued that the Tomahawk was a "force multiplier" which will exploit U.S. technological prowess to counter a Soviet fleet of more than 800 ships in the Pacific alone. Mr. Weinberger defended the deployment of the weapon in an address at the foreign correspondents' club in Tokyo.

Last month, the Soviet military attaches in Tokyo held a news conference to warn that the introduction of the Tomahawks, as well as the arrival of two squadrons of high performance F-16 fighters and Japan's aim to defend the sea lanes for 1,000 miles from home, will be "destabilizing" in the western Pacific.

Some U.S. Embassy officials fear that a Japanese peace group could make good on its threat to gather 100,000 protesters against the Tomahawk on May 27.

Pentagon strategists say the hundreds of Tomahawks deployed on U.S. destroyers, attack submarines, cruisers and battleships will come in three varieties — an anti-ship missile with conventional warhead, a missile aimed at shore targets with conventional explosives and a Tomahawk aimed at shore targets with a nuclear warhead.

The nuclear model will be ready next month although it will be impossible for the Russians to determine which type of Tomahawk is stowed on any given ship. This floating "shell game" is intended to complicate Soviet naval warfare planning.

The U.S. strategy for coping with concern over warships carrying nuclear Tomahawks during Japanese port calls will be to invoke a long-standing policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear warheads, according to Pentagon officials.

Mr. Weinberger played down U.S. disapproval at the moderate increase in Japan's new defense budget. "We all have to do more," he said. "The decision of how to do it, when to do it, whether to do it, is entirely the decision of each sovereign government."

After putting pressure on Japan over trade and defense issues, Washington now appears to be taking a more conciliatory approach. Mr. Weinberger praised Japanese military goals as "entirely valid and proper."

One senior U.S. official said the 6.5 percent defense budget increase, which is about half of what the Pentagon thinks the Japanese need to achieve a credible defense of the archipelago by 1990, "really



Caspar W. Weinberger

isn't too bad" considering that the overall national budget rose less than 1 percent. The United States is also wary of pushing Prime Minis-

## Dutch Share of Missiles Must Be Cut, Aide Says

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Netherlands will not accept its full share of 48 nuclear cruise missiles in the NATO deployment, according to a high-ranking Dutch official here. The United States, he said, must have more understanding of the need for compromise if any missiles are to be deployed.

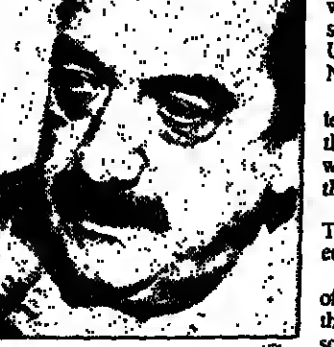
The comments Thursday by Jan van Houtwelingen, the second-ranking official in the Defense Ministry, represent the clearest statement yet of the Dutch position.

U.S. officials fear that if the Dutch fail to deploy their share of missiles, NATO's plan to deploy 572 medium-range missiles in five European countries will unravel. "It is impossible to say that the only possibility is saying yes to 48 cruise missiles," Mr. van Houtwelingen, who was in Washington to promote European arms sales, said Thursday. "There then is no result."

An administration official said Thursday that Mr. van Houtwelingen, the state secretary for defense, is only one official in a divided coalition government.

But a diplomatic source, who said the Dutch government is "floundering" in its search for a solution, said the Dutch parliament almost certainly would not accept the 48 missiles without some compromise formula.

Defense Secretary Caspar W.



Raúl Alfonsín

negotiations with the International Monetary Fund over an austerity agreement that would lead to refinancing the foreign debt were "very tough" and that Argentina would not accept "recessionary formulas." Advisers to Mr. Alfonsín said Argentina's current ne-



## Pontiff Meets Indochinese Refugees in a Camp in Thailand

Pope John Paul II said "my heart goes out to you" when he visited refugees of the Phanat Nikhom camp south of Bangkok on Friday, the final day of his 18-day voyage to Asia and the South Pacific. The visit to the 18,000 Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laotians was the first of the 1.5 million refugees who have fled since the Communist takeover in Indochina in 1975.

## New Evidence of Atrocities in Zimbabwe Is Found

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

MUSHABEZI MISSION, Zimbabwe — Fresh evidence has surfaced of army atrocities against civilians in southern Matabeleland as foreign journalists were allowed in the region for the first time since a military counterinsurgency campaign began here three months ago.

Villagers, clergymen and mission hospital workers on Thursday told journalists on an army-escorted trip through the region of summary executions, beatings and rapes they said were committed by soldiers in an offensive against anti-government dissidents. Many gave their accounts despite being photographed and videotaped by an army official and a member of the state security police who accompanied the reporters.

An American physician at this mission hospital 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Bulawayo said he had treated 15 rape victims since April 17, all of whom told him they had been assaulted by government soldiers. The doctor, Dr. Vee Boyd of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, also said he had treated between 100 and 125 victims of beatings by soldiers since a military curfew took effect here Feb. 3.

Dr. Boyd, whose hospital is run by the Brethren in Christ, said he had written weekly to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe detailing the situation, but had had no reply. Mr. Mugabe has repeatedly denied charges of army brutality.

There were also new allegations that the army had tried to conceal activities. Chief Bakwayi and three villagers from the Donkwe Donkwe area, who said they had looked on as soldiers murdered six fellow villagers Feb. 5, said other soldiers returned to the grave site a month ago and dug up and burned the corpses.

Lieutenant General Rex Nkhomo, commander of the Zimbabwean Army, who led the military escort Thursday, called all the charges false. Director of Information John Tsimba, who also accompanied the tour, told reporters, "You have not found evidence of genocide in this whole region, no mass killings, no mass graves."

On Friday, government officials at a press conference in Bulawayo claimed the trip by journalists into southern Matabeleland had conclusively proved false all allegations that army soldiers had committed atrocities against civilians in the region.

While citing Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's public pledge last month to investigate any reports of atrocities, the officials said there was no reason to probe the allegations reporters heard Thursday. "How can we spend time and money over baseless things?" Secretary of Information Justin Nyika said.

Mr. Nyika and Mr. Tsimba criticized Western reporters who have published the allegations, especially Peter Godwin, a dual Zimbabwean-British citizen who is a stringer here for the Sunday Times of

London. Mr. Tsimba said Mr. Godwin had undermined the purpose of the tour by arranging for witnesses to alleged army executions of civilians to appear at one of the church missions visited. "The whole thing, as you saw, was a setup," he charged.

The trip, first promised by officials in April, was designed to dispel allegations of atrocities and widespread starvation in the region. These had been made by witnesses who had fled the area, by clergymen and by officials of the opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union political party, who have charged that the government is trying to destroy the party by terrorizing its supporters among the Ndebele-speaking minority group that dominates this quarter of Zimbabwe.

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TO OUR READERS

With the printing of today's issue, the International Herald Tribune opens a new printing site to serve readers in southern France and Spain on a more timely and dependable basis. The new printing plant, Marseille Print, in Marseille, will have an initial press run of about 12,000 copies.

This is the seventh printing site for the Herald Tribune. Facsimile copies of each page are transmitted electronically to the sites from Paris at a speed of four minutes per page. The Marseille operation is the fourth such opening for the IHT in the past four years, following Hong Kong (1980), Singapore (1982), and the Hague (1983). It is the second European site since the paper launched its first facsimile in London (1974) and Zurich (1977). The Herald Tribune, founded in Paris in 1887, now has a global daily circulation of more than 153,000.



## Spain's Basque Tug-of-War

Separatist Violence Goes On Despite Socialist Crackdown

By John Darnon  
New York Times Service

GUERNICA, Spain — The oak tree of Guernica, an ancient hollow tree stump about 15 feet (five meters) high, sits inside a columned monument on a small bluff. On these warm spring days, busloads of children from all over the Basque region come to see it.

They listen solemnly as their guide explains that in the Middle Ages the monarchs of Castile had to stand in that very spot to swear obedience to the *fueros*, the laws by which Basques exchanged limited homage to the Spanish crown for the right to run their own affairs. The "Basque problem" — a centuries-old tug-of-war between the center and the periphery — is the problem of modern Spain that will not go away. Realization seems to be dawning in Madrid and elsewhere that no other issue is as important to resolve if democracy is to thrive in Spain.

And yet little progress is made. The list of victims of ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty), the separatist organization founded in 1959, is over 400 and keeps growing.

"Everyone's tired," said a journalist in Bilbao. "People are sick and tired of the violence, the deaths, the strikes, the revolutionary taxes, the attacks by right-wing death squads. ETA, the autonomous commandos — everything. It's fatigue, even more than fear."

To the surprise of many, the Socialists, who had appeared when in opposition to be sympathetic to Basque aspirations for greater autonomy, have been unyielding on the question since they came to power in December 1982.

ETA is clearly hard pressed these days. Raids on its arms caches and safe houses, ambushes by the Spanish police, tighter patrol of the border, improved intelligence and the removal of some of its leaders from southern France have hampered terrorist activities of a few hundred militants.

But many Basques and some non-Basques fear that the hard-line policy, when polls show that public support for ETA among Basques is waning, could backfire.

"I can't understand this political war by the Spanish state," said a Basque priest. "It's making everything worse. You have hundreds and hundreds of kids in jails. Some of them are tortured. This is a small country. Everyone has a son or a cousin or a friend behind bars."

About 400 Basque nationalists, the large majority of them ETA members or supporters, are in jail. The torture of prisoners has diminished considerably from the Franco era, but it persists, according to Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization.

The difference now is that torture is likely to be denounced publicly by its victims and in the Spanish press. Whenever this happens, Herri Batasuna, the political grouping that functions as ETA's political arm, makes the most of it.

"The reality is that for the Spanish state we are an object of repression," said Miguel Castells Arce, a Herri Batasuna leader. "I can't condemn people who turn to violence if the Spanish state doesn't allow a peaceful struggle."

An attempt to negotiate an end to the violence failed last year. Carlos Garaikoetxe, the president of

the regional government, invited representatives of Herri Batasuna, the local Socialists and his own moderate Basque Nationalist Party to a "table for peace." The talks collapsed when ETA killed five more victims.

Now, re-elected after a divisive and violent campaign, Mr. Garaikoetxe is talking of "extending a hand" to the Socialists. But there seems to be little willingness on any side to sit down again.

"It's unthinkable to negotiate with Herri Batasuna while the killing goes on," said Txiki Benegas, the Basque Socialist leader. "I'd be sitting there talking while they'd be piling cadavers on the table."

For Mr. Garaikoetxe, the ultimate solution lies in more powers for the Basques themselves, in fully implementing a 1979 autonomy statute negotiated with Madrid and approved in a referendum, which transfers authority on such areas as the police, education and tax collection.

"You have to attack the roots of the problem," he said. "The only way to resolve it is to withdraw the social and moral support for ETA and for violence in general. ... With evidence that the democratic process and the formulas for self-government are authentic."

Meanwhile, nothing seems to blunt ETA's revolutionary ardor. The largest of its extreme factions, the "military" wing, regards the democratic government in Madrid as a more pliable, deceptive and therefore more dangerous enemy of its dream of uniting some three million Basques in four provinces of northern Spain and three provinces of southern France in an independent socialist state.



Slogans outside Guernica promote leftist separatists and "Power for a New Direction."

"ETA was born as a movement to fight Francoism, and so naturally it gathered sympathy and support in which all Basques more or less joined," said Joseba Elosegui, a senator who proved himself as an ardent nationalist in 1970 when he set himself on fire and threw himself at Franco during a jai alai tournament.

Now Mr. Elosegui, who belongs to the Basque Nationalist Party, is critical of ETA.

"It's adopted Marxist-Leninist revolutionary methods," he said. "It doesn't really struggle for the independence of Euzkadi, it's after the destabilization of the capitalist system, trying to create the conditions for a revolution. ... The problem is its violence brings no peace, which creates more sympathizers."

Euzkadi is the name Basques give their region.

There are signs that ETA is losing its hold on Basque consciousness. There have been silent marches to protest its kidnappings and assassinations. A small but increasing number of lawyers, doctors and businessmen are refusing to pay "revolutionary taxes" to ETA enforcers. Protest demonstrations called by Herri Batasuna that drew 5,000 to 10,000 people five years ago now bring about 1,000.

A three-year government program of "pardoning" for ETA members not guilty of blood crimes who renounce violence is making headway. More than 150, mostly members of the less extreme "political-military" wing, have returned from exile or been released from prison, and recently 43 other jailed guerrillas presented a plea for par-

don. But many political figures see the region sinking into political apathy under the pressures of violence, unemployment and narcotics, or worry about insurgent anti-ETA sentiment.

"Support for ETA has diminished, but not all that much," said Mr. Benegas, the Basque Socialist leader. "What's grown is the rejection of ETA. People who are against it are against it more and more strongly."

This has led some to fear what Mario Onandia, a one-time ETA member who now leads an influential leftist party, calls the "ulteriorization" of the Basque country, or permanent, intractable quasi-civil war. "Everyone says they're ready to negotiate," he said, "but no one is ready to take the first step."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Rights Unit Backs CIA on Secret Data

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Central Intelligence Agency and the American Civil Liberties Union joined in endorsing a House bill that would exempt most of the agency's operational files from requests for material under the Freedom of Information Act.

It was a rare moment of accord in the continuing clash between civil liberties advocates and the Reagan administration over the government's efforts to restrict access to classified data.

At a hearing before a House subcommittee Thursday, the civil liberties group testified that the bill would give the public greater access to information by helping the CIA reduce its two-to-three-year backlog of requests under the act. That contention was disputed by two freelance writers, Angus MacKenzie and Ralph W. McGhee, a former CIA agent, who said they had found even the heavily edited operational files released under the act useful in their research.

### Attacks on Civil Aircraft Are Banned

MONTREAL (UPI) — The International Civil Aviation Organization, in a move prompted by the Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines jetliner on Sept. 1 last year, passed an amendment Thursday banning the use of weapons against civilian aircraft.

The amendment to a 40-year-old convention governing civil aviation was backed by representatives of all 152 member nations, including the Soviet Union. Soviet representatives were able to insert clauses guaranteeing nations sovereign rights over their airspace.

The protocol, the result of a joint motion by France and Austria and a similar resolution by the United States, was the subject of heated debate for the three weeks, as Western nations focused on the airliner attack. The 33-member ICAO governing council voted last March to condemn the Soviet Union for the attack.

### U.K. to Quit EC Accord on Air Fares

BRUSSELS (AP) — In a bid to promote lower air fares, Britain has decided to pull out of a 1967 agreement with the European Community that requires airlines to get government approval for fare changes, according to the British Transport Department.

The transport undersecretary, Nicholas Ridley, announced the move Thursday at a meeting of the European Community's transport ministers here. He said the announcement was met by a "horrid silence." He said he urged other European countries to follow suit, warning that the move would not have any effect unless all fare regulations are lifted.

Diplomats said the move was intended to bring community airlines under the tough competition rules of the bloc's founding treaties, which outlaw monopolies and price cartels. The announcement coincided with a 56-percent cut to £49 (\$68) in the round-trip fare between London and Amsterdam announced by British Airways, British Caledonian and the Dutch KLM airline for passengers who book in advance.

### Libya Says It Is Ready to Leave Chad

PARIS (UPI) — Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, has said he is ready to withdraw Libyan "experts" immediately from Chad and has sent a message to President Francois Mitterrand of France aimed at reestablishing bilateral relations with France.

In an interview published Friday in the Paris newspaper *Le Monde*, Colonel Qadhafi said he was ready to withdraw immediately Libyan forces supporting rebel troops led by former President Goukouni Oueddegui of Chad, seeking to return to power.

Colonel Qadhafi was responding to a recent French pledge to withdraw its 3,000 troops stationed in the central African country "within minutes" of a Libyan pullout. Libyan involvement in the Chadian civil war has reportedly caused resentment both in Libya and in Libyan-occupied regions in northern Chad.

### Israeli Extremists Reveal Mosque Plot

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Members of a Jewish extremist group have confessed to a plot to blow up Islam's holiest shrines in Jerusalem, the al-Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques, Israeli news reports said Friday. Two of the 25 suspects held by police told investigators one plan called for bombing the mosques from the air, using a helicopter piloted by a former air force officer, Israeli Radio reported.

Israeli newspapers said two suspects conducted experiments on models of the mosques to determine the amount of explosives needed to destroy them without damaging the nearby Western Wall, Judaism's holiest shrine, also called the Wailing Wall. The radio said the suspects canceled their plans after it became clear the wall would be hit.

### Craxi Rejects Cabinet Resignations

ROME (Reuters) — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has rejected the resignations of three cabinet ministers who quit over a report on the three-year-old Masonic lodge scandal, and 20 Christian Democratic deputies in his governing coalition on Friday asked him to explain his move.

Mr. Craxi issued a statement Thursday expressing sympathy with three Social Democratic ministers who resigned Thursday to protest the publication of a report on the three-year-old scandal. Communist and other opposition deputies charged that the Socialist prime minister was in effect dismissing the findings of the all-party commission.

The preliminary report by the head of the commission probing the illegal lodge said a published list of its alleged members was substantially correct. One of those named on the list is the Social Democratic party leader, Pietro Longo, who is currently deputy minister. He has denied belonging to the Masonic lodge, Propaganda Due, or P-2.

### Namibian Talks Reportedly Stalled

LUSAKA, Zambia (Reuters) — An all-party conference on independence for South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, became mired in procedural problems after it was formally opened Friday by President Kenneth Kaunda, conference sources said.

No substantive discussions had taken place and delegates from South Africa, the black nationalist guerrilla group, the South-West Africa People's Organization, and Namibia's internal political parties were sitting outside the main conference hall.

The sources said the delay was initially caused by objections by the South African-backed internal parties to the inclusion in SWAPO's delegation of Namibia-based parties sympathetic to the guerrilla movement. SWAPO had previously refused to talk to the six internal parties that comprise Namibia's Multi-Party Conference, a grouping South Africa regards as a possible postindependence alternative to a SWAPO government.

### Honduras Expels Nicaraguan Envoy

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (UPI) — Honduras on Friday ordered the Nicaraguan ambassador to leave, following the downing of a Honduran Air Force helicopter over Nicaragua in which eight persons were killed.

Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barrios declared the Nicaraguan envoy, Edwin Zablah, "persona non grata" and told him to leave within 48 hours. Mr. Paz Barrios called the shooting down of the helicopter an act of aggression. He did not say if Honduras had broken diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.

On Thursday, Honduras recalled its ambassador to Nicaragua, Isidro Tapia Martinez, in response to the shooting down Tuesday of the helicopter. Honduras has charged that the helicopter was given no warning when it was shot down near the Honduran border. Nicaragua has accused Honduras of supplying anti-government rebels in the area.

### For the Record

The finals for the world chess crown between the reigning champion, Anatoli Karpov, and the young challenger, Gary Kasparov, will begin in Moscow Sept. 10, Tass said Friday. (AP)

A court-martial in Lerida, Spain, Friday sentenced nine alleged Basque terrorists to a long prison sentences for their role in an attack in 1980 on a Spanish Army barracks. (AP)

A Polish employee of the United Nations, Alicja Wesolowska, 40, who was freed earlier this year after four years in a Polish prison, will return to a UN post in Warsaw beginning June 1, a UN official said Friday in Geneva. She was imprisoned on charges of spying for an unidentified NATO intelligence service. (Reuters)

The leader of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, said Friday night in Pyongyang that he had reached a consensus with President Kim Il Sung of North Korea on ways to achieve a peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, the Chinese news agency reported. Mr. Hu has been visiting North Korea for a week. (Reuters)

Spanish shipyard workers staged a 24-hour strike Friday to protest plans to eliminate jobs in the industry, union officials said. (Reuters)

President Ronald Reagan declared an emergency in Georgia and Alabama Friday because of extensive damage caused by storms, tornadoes and flooding that hit the states early this month. This will allow temporary housing assistance for families who lost their homes. (AP)

Officials in the troubled northern Indian state of Punjab on Friday ordered the release of 200 militant Sikhs from jail, the Press Trust of India news agency reported.

## Olympic President Calls Special Talks on Boycott

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, called Friday for an extraordinary meeting of the Olympic movement in Lausanne next Friday to discuss the crisis over the Soviet decision to boycott the Los Angeles Summer Games.

Meanwhile, Vietnam and Mongolia became the third and fourth Soviet allies to join the boycott, echoing the reasons given by the Soviet Union. A statement by the Vietnamese National Olympic Committee, quoted by the Tass news agency in Moscow, said it was staying away because Washington planned to use Vietnamese emigrants to terrorize Hanoi's athletes.

Tass quoted Mongolia's committee as charging that "vile, hostile activities were organized ahead of time against participants in the games."

Mongolia and Vietnam followed Bulgaria and East Germany in announcing a pullout. Their decision appeared to confirm the assessment of Olympic officials in Los Angeles that almost all Moscow's allies would follow the boycott.

Western diplomats believe that Romania is the only East European country that may defy the Kremlin and participate. Other Soviet allies, including Poland, Mozambique and Cuba, hinted they would stay away from the games. The Czechoslovak ambassador to Mexico, Jindrich Tucek, said his country would pull out and that 30 Czechoslovak athletes who were training in Mexico have been sent home; there was no confirmation from Prague.

In Poland, the news agency PAP hinted that Warsaw would follow Moscow.

The Cuban news agency said Thursday that Havana was worried about a "hostile" attitude in Los Angeles. Mozambique's pro-Soviet government said the Soviet concerns were "well grounded and justified." Tass reported.

Mr. Samaranch, who has requested a meeting with President Konstantin U. Chernenko to try to persuade the Soviet Union to change its position, released the text of a letter from President Ronald Reagan, giving new assurances that the United States would respect the Olympic Charter and provide for the security of all athletes. The Reagan letter, addressed to Mr. Samaranch, says: "I have instructed agencies of the federal government to cooperate fully with Olympic and local officials to ensure the safety of all participants."

Meanwhile, Mario Vazquez Rana, president of the Paris-based Association of National Olympic Committees, arrived Friday in Moscow to try to persuade the Soviet Union to reverse its decision.

In Washington, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Friday the Soviet Union's rationale for boycotting the games "doesn't hold up" and suggested the action was part of a broader pattern of Soviet policy. He said the United States had taken action in Los Angeles to ally Soviet concern, "so the rationale of security doesn't hold up. There must be some other reason."

"It is, I think, clearly a part of the negotiating tactic, in a sense, broadly conceived, that we see in other areas."

(Reuters, AP)

## Belgian Official Urges 2-Speed EC To Achieve Unity

Reuters

STUTTGART, West Germany — Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans of Belgium called Friday for a "two-speed" Europe as a way to achieve political cooperation.

"The system whereby the slowest ship decides the speed of the convoy must be abandoned if we are to achieve European unity," Mr. Tindemans said at the annual conference of West Germany's ruling Christian Democrats. He also suggested the 10-state European Community make decisions by majority, instead of unanimous vote.

"Only a united Europe can take over the task of a 'European pillar' in the Atlantic alliance and bear the burden of ensuring its own security in conjunction with the United States," he said.

"I know one often has to deal with spoilsports in life but they must not be allowed to dictate the rules of our cooperation," he added. The criticism appeared to be aimed at Britain, which is widely blamed for the breakdown of the last EC summit in Brussels in March.

## Cabinet Sets Peace Outline For Lebanon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BIKFAYA, Lebanon — The new Lebanese cabinet agreed Friday on the outline of a strategy to end the nine-year civil war and called for the release of persons abducted by the warring factions.

Officials released few details of the cabinet's strategy for peace. Prime Minister Rashid Karame, after the government's second meeting, said in a radio broadcast that a five-member ministerial committee would meet Monday to draft the full policy statement.

The cabinet meeting, in Bkfaya, 10 miles (16 kilometers) north of Beirut, took place after 40 persons were reported wounded in clashes in and around Beirut. Fighting also broke out in the northern port of Tripoli.

An Israeli soldier was killed and an Israeli civilian wounded Friday when a hand grenade was thrown at an Israeli army convoy in the town of Nabatieh, 33 miles (54 kilometers) south of Beirut, an Israeli military spokesman said in Tel Aviv. It was the first fatal attack on Israeli forces in southern Lebanon in more than two months.

Mr. Karame said the cabinet had agreed that persons held by warring Christian and Muslim militias should be released, "voluntarily and unconditionally." He said the International Committee of the Red Cross would be asked to help. Between 150 and to 275 kidnapping victims are estimated to be held by the militias.

The cabinet also endorsed a decision by the outgoing government to break off relations with Costa Rica, for moving its embassy in Israel to Jerusalem.

The Foreign Ministry told Costa Rica's representative in Beirut last week to close the consulate. Lebanon has no ties with El Salvador, which also has moved its embassy to Jerusalem.

In another development Friday, Lebanon's new peace movement announced plans to collect signatures for a nationwide "peace plebiscite" next month. The movement was forced to cancel a scheduled peace march last Sunday in Beirut, after heavy shelling broke out on Saturday.

On Thursday night and Friday morning, militiamen traded gunfire in central Beirut and the southern suburbs, police said.

Lebanese Army troops fought against Druze Muslim militiamen around Souk el-Gharb, police said. They said that six army soldiers and four militiamen were reported wounded in the fighting, which tapered off at daybreak.

In Tripoli, 45 miles north of Beirut, pro-Syrian fighters exchanged mortar and rocket fire for five hours with a Sunni Muslim fundamentalist group. Police said they did not have casualty figures. (AP, Reuters, UPI)

## Cardinal Says 'Unsavoury Practices' Put in Doubt Honesty of Manila Vote

By Abby Tan  
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, head of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines, has expressed concern about what he called disturbing developments that give rise to questions on whether Monday's parliamentary elections would be clean, fair and honest.

He said those "unsavoury practices" were used in the 1978 elections which created the six-year National Assembly dominated by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

In a press conference with more than 100 foreign journalists at the palace of the archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Sin said that he was "extremely distressed by these reports."

He said that he felt a "sense of unease about the profligate spending of many candidates" despite a law limiting election expenses. He also said that he was "appalled by the saturation campaign" on television by the candidates of the ruling New Society Movement of Mr. Marcos and the exclusion of opposition candidates.

"And I am dumbfounded by reports that the indecentible link, purchased at great cost by the commission on elections, can be erased simply by applying rubbing alcohol," Cardinal Sin added. Indecible ink is used to mark the thumb of voters to indicate that they have voted and to prevent their voting more than once.

Cardinal Sin warned the "sinis-

ter forces at work intent on subverting the true will of the people" that "they would be well-advised to remember that the situation now is different from what it was during the last three elections."

The prelate pointed out that since the assassination last August of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the chief rival of President Marcos, which triggered large demonstrations against the government, Filipinos are less afraid and have shaken off years of apathy. "They are now more militant and articulate," he added.

In his press conference, Cardinal Sin said that if the elections turned out to be dishonest, the Filipino would lose faith in the electoral process. He denied that the threat of communism in the Philippines was imminent. Many people who joined the Communists, he pointed out, were not Communists but were against the Marcos government.

Cardinal Sin will not vote in Monday's election. He will leave for Rome Saturday to attend a synod of bishops.

### Police Put on Alert

Thousands of national police were placed on "red alert" Friday amid reports of a Communist plot to disrupt Monday's elections, United Press International reported from Manila.

Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, the head of the national police, issued a "red alert" order, placing about 88,000 policemen on the highest state of readiness against what he said was a Commu-

nist plot to disrupt the voting for the National Assembly.

Meanwhile, more than 600 students urging a boycott of the polls were turned back from the presidential palace area by 100 riot policemen.

Mr. Marcos, in a campaign speech broadcast all day Friday on national television, used a strong sentiment of anti-Americanism to declare that there was no turning back to the American-style democracy that existed before he imposed martial law in 1972.

He said it would be a "bitter pill to swallow" if Filipinos were incapable of building their own political institutions.

The elections are a critical test for Mr. Marcos, whose 18-year-old government has been shaken by the worst economic crisis since World War II and widespread protests initiated by the murder of Mr. Aquino.

Meanwhile, Salvador H. Laurel, the opposition leader, accused Mr. Marcos of formulating a "master plan" to "rig the elections" and ensure a government victory.

Mr. Laurel said that if the elections were found to be fraudulent, the opposition would repudiate the results. "It could involve the dismantling of all political parties and a withdrawal from the political arena," he said.

Military authorities, meanwhile, said that 24 persons were killed in four separate encounters with Communist rebels in the last three days.

## Botswana Resists Pact With S. Africa

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Quett K.J. Masire of Botswana has accused South Africa of trying to force his country to sign a nonaggression pact that could harm its relations with fellow black African nations and subject it to reprisals from guerrilla groups fighting South Africa.

Mr. Masire, who is in Washington on a visit that included a meeting with President Ronald Reagan, said Thursday that South Africa was exerting heavy pressure for the pact despite Botswana's 18-year record since independence from Britain of not allowing insurgents opposing Pretoria's white-minority rule to operate from its territory.

Botswana is surrounded by South Africa, South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, Zimbabwe and Zambia. Although it is a big country of 224,700 square miles (582,000 square kilometers), its population is under a million.

"We have never, ever allowed the freedom movements to operate from our soil," Mr. Masire said, in what appeared to be an indirect plea for the United States to intercede with South Africa to relieve the pressure.

"We are trying to use diplomatic

sources available to us, including approaching other countries on this problem," he said, adding that, in his talks here with U.S. officials, "we said if we could use their offices, we would be grateful."

Mr. Masire said officials from Botswana and South Africa have met three times recently to discuss the nonaggression pact. At the last meeting, he said, the South Africans presented a draft of the agreement they want signed.

He said the South Africans had hinted strongly that if Botswana refused to sign, Pretoria might deploy troops along the border be-

tween the two countries and cause disruptions of traffic.

South Africa, which is trying to isolate itself from guerrilla infiltration by forcing the weaker states on its border to act as buffers, has used similar tactics to force the smaller nation of Lesotho, whose situation is similar to Botswana's, to fall into line with Pretoria's wishes.

State Department officials refused to discuss the matter Thursday except to say that U.S. policy in southern Africa aims at helping "the nations of the region live in peace with their neighbors" and that Botswana "has a good record in that regard."

## New Reports Of Atrocities

(Continued from Page 1)

gued that the military crackdown was needed to rid the area of ZAPU dissidents, armed and supported by South Africa, who are murdering government supporters and waging a war of economic sabotage. They have said civilians have been killed by dissidents posing as government soldiers.

General Nhongo said only 40 to 50 insurgents remained in the curfew zone, home of 500,000 Ndebele speakers. But he said journalists were still being prohibited from free access to the region because they would report falsely about Zimbabwe.

For the first two months of the curfew, the government maintained strict controls on shipments of food into the area. Dr. Boyd said Thursday shipments had returned to normal since April 9, when the curfew was eased, although malnutrition was still common because of the persisting drought.

Four armored vehicles and four other army and police vehicles accompanied the reporters. Mr.



NYT

Nhongo said the escort was necessary to provide protection, but it also clearly frightened some of those who were approached for interviews. One man at a church mission praised the army before the assembled group and said he could not remember heading of any beatings by soldiers in the area.

But when the soldiers moved on, the same man gave many accounts of army brutality but said he was afraid to speak because he feared soldiers would make reprisals.

Selina Moyo, a nurse at the Matopo Mission about 30 miles south of Bulawayo, said she had treated 28 women who had been beaten by their husbands, by men said to have been army soldiers.

### 6 Explosions in Marseille

United Press International

MARSEILLE — Corsican separatists demanding political status for Corsican nationalist prisoners exploded six bombs Friday morning at banks and public buildings here, causing damage but no injuries, police said. The outlawed Corsican National Liberation Front claimed the attack in a telephone call to a French news agency.



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## AMERICAN TOPICS

## Lawyers Joining Video Revolution

The American Bar Association and the American Law Institute are planning to build a national satellite network with up to 2,000 receiving sites. With the help of the Comsat General Corp., they hope to become the largest private video distribution network in the United States.

Its aim would be to cut travel time and costs by taking video depositions, counseling clients long distance and holding legal conferences by television. Dish antennas and receivers would be set up at bar association buildings, law schools and government and corporate legal departments. These would be the most costly aspect of the network. The bar association estimates that the cost of a fully built system would be at least \$16 million. But video seminars could be produced for as little as \$50,000, with "attendance" fees as low as \$100.

A pilot project, airing legal education seminars, will inaugurate the network, which, if successful, might also be offered by Comsat to doctors and accountants. Programming could begin as early as October.

## San Francisco

## Braces for Democrats

American cities compete eagerly every four years for the privilege of having the political party conventions. But the choice of city, once made, can bring unforeseen disadvantages. In San Francisco, where the Democrats meet in July, there are already complaints from the press and electronic news media. The George Moscone Convention Center, a major landmark of civic pride, cannot accommodate the demand for coverage without blocking the view of many cameras. City officials say remodeling is under way, but the design of the center will not allow much improvement.

## YMCA Grows Muscle With New Expansion

The Young Men's Christian Association, founded in 1844, is growing rapidly in the United States as it increasingly turns its attention to the middle class in cities and suburbs. The Y is expanding far beyond its customary functions, the residence halls and social programs directed largely at the young and needy. Young, male and Christian, no longer describes most members, and the Protestant evangelism of the organization's early years has long since been relinquished.

With annual income approaching \$1 billion and assets of \$2 billion, the association has evolved into an organization that offers yachting courses in wealthy suburbs, boarding facilities for railroad workers in small towns, day-care centers, social-service programs for the poor and handicapped, and thousands of fitness activities in every large city and in towns in every state.

While hundreds of new Y's cater to the wealthy in suburbs from Beverly Hills, California, to New Canaan, Connecticut, major new facilities are opening in cities, some to provide health clubs for office workers, others for the more traditional function of serving the poor. A \$6.5-million structure that opened in the Watts section of Los Angeles last month, for example, is described by city and Y officials as the first major private development completed in the area since the riots of 1965.

## Islands in the Bay At a 'Bargain' Price

It would be only 10 minutes to San Francisco's financial district by helicopter, the views are spectacular and the solitude is

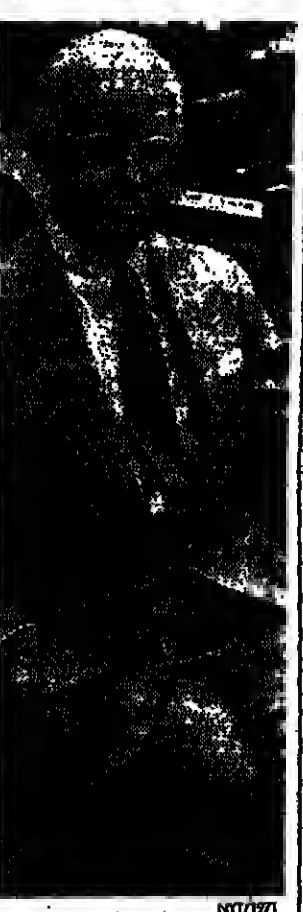
absolute. According to the real estate agent handling the sale of two islands in San Francisco Bay, the price is a bargain at \$4.25 million. The islands, East Marin and West Marin, have been on the market since April 1 and have attracted the attention of Scandinavian royalty, an Englishman and some prominent San Francisco business people.

There are islands all over the world, in the Caribbean, in the Mediterranean, but in the San Francisco Bay only 30 minutes from downtown San Francisco, that's really unique," said Mike Bohner, western marketing director for Previews Inc., a real estate business that specializes in the exotic. According to Mr. Bohner, these are the first privately owned islands to be put up for sale in San Francisco Bay in 50 years. Little has been recorded on the history of the islands. Tucked away off the coast of Marin County near San Rafael, the islands are a mile from the mainland.

## Notes on People

A meticulous man, Murray M. Rawlins of Stamford, Connecticut, saved all his World War II air force uniforms, citations, equipment and other military impedimenta. So complete was his collection that the National Air and Space Museum displays Mr. Rawlins's air force dress uniform in its World War II gallery as the model of what 1940s flyers were wearing. His other memorabilia are stored in the museum's archives.

But the museum has gone the collector one better in thoroughness. In coming through his donations, officials discovered that Mr. Rawlins, a sergeant who flew missions in air force transports, was entitled to but had not received the Air Medal and the Purple Heart. Now these honors have been added to his collection.



Elsworth Bunker

Elsworth Bunker, a retired U.S. diplomat who was ambassador in Vietnam in the war years from 1967 to 1973 and who helped negotiate the Panama Canal treaties in the late 1970s, celebrated his 90th birthday on Friday at his Washington residence.

## One-Liners

Metropolitan Life Insurance says that life expectancy for Americans has increased by one year since 1980. . . A dive is under way to register the more than 300,000 prison inmates who retain voting rights. . . The 18 airline hijackings in the United States last year were more than the total for the preceding two years.

## Cyclist Joaquim Agostinho Of Portugal Dies After Fall

PARIS — Joaquim Agostinho, 41, a Portuguese bicyclist who finished third in the Tour de France in 1978 and 1979, died Thursday in Lisbon, 10 days after fracturing his skull in a fall while leading in the Tour of the Algarve cycle race.

Just before the sprint finish of one day's race, a dog crossed the riders' path, causing a pileup. Mr. Agostinho was among those who fell. He was taken to a hospital, where he had been in a coma since.

## Other deaths:

Judge Henry F. Werker, 64, whose ruling in a U.S. District Court last year struck down the U.S. regulation that required family planning services to notify the parents of minors who sought contraceptives, in Pelham, New York, Thursday after a long illness.

Nude, the Hollywood clothier of movie cowboys, in Burbank, California, after a long illness. The 81-year-old Russian immigrant, known only as Nude designed boots and rhinestone-decorated

Costume Sabelli, 86, a pioneering Italian pilot who in 1928 sent the first radio transmission from an aircraft, of a respiratory illness Monday in White Plains, New York. He also carried the first commercial passenger on that flight, Dr. Leon Piscuilli, who paid \$38,000 to be aboard.

G. Edward Clark, 67, a retired Foreign Service officer who was ambassador to Mali, Senegal and the Gambia, of cancer Wednesday at his home in Washington.

Peyton Armstrong Kerr Jr., 80, an economist and Foreign Service officer who was deputy assistant secretary of state for economic affairs before he retired, Tuesday at his home in Reston, Virginia, after a stroke.

Toni Turk, 54, West German goalkeeper in the 3-2 World Cup final victory over Hungary in 1954, early Friday near Düsseldorf after a stroke last week.

## Mexican Leader Is Pessimistic on Central American Peace Effort



Miguel de la Madrid

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — President Miguel de la Madrid said that Mexico is dissatisfied with peace efforts in Central America and cited "the almost total distrust" between the United States and Nicaragua as a fundamental cause of the lack of progress.

In an interview Thursday, four days before his first trip to Washington as president, Mr. de la Madrid declined to blame the Reagan administration alone for what he called the impasse in U.S.-Nicaraguan relations. But he suggested that he held the United States more responsible for the problem than Managua's Sandinist government.

"Nicaragua has expressed that it is willing to negotiate and frequently that it is willing to negotiate with the United States," the president said. "The United States has signaled that there are not the conditions to negotiate."

Mr. de la Madrid said the Central Intelligence Agency's mining of Nicaraguan ports "gravely damaged the pacification process."

During his three-day visit next week, he said, he would "ask the United States to preoccupy itself effectively for peace in Central America."

Mr. de la Madrid's views take on added significance because Mexico has played a leading role in the Central American peace negotiations known as the Contadora effort. Mr. de la Madrid has said in the past that results of Contadora were only "partially satisfactory" but had not outstripped that Mexico was unhappy with them.

A senior non-Latin diplomat here later described Mr. de la Madrid's comments as "signs in the wind" that attempts to resolve Central America's conflicts peacefully were headed for failure.

"What we've come to know and love as Contadora may be dying," the diplomat said. He also noted that President Ronald Reagan's uncompromising stance against

Nicaragua in his televised speech Wednesday seemed to have "ratcheted up" U.S. determination to confront the Sandinists.

A Mexican diplomat, speaking privately, said, "The United States says it supports Contadora, but in reality its actions contradict its declarations. As long as Reagan is in power, the United States is not going to accept the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua."

The Contadora group of countries — Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and Mexico — has promoted a kind of package deal to resolve Central America's conflicts. In essence, the group wants the United States to withdraw military advisers from El Salvador and Honduras in exchange for withdrawal of Cuban advisers from Nicaragua. In addition, Washington would drop funding of anti-Sandinist guerrillas while Nicaragua would end support for Salvadoran rebels.

While the five Central American countries — Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and

Guatemala — accepted these aims in a 21-point "document of objectives" last October, progress has been slow toward an agreement on how to carry them out.

"The results of the Contadora group are not satisfactory for Mexico so far," Mr. de la Madrid said. The reason, he said, in addition to the mistrust between Washington and Managua, was that "the political will of the Central American countries has not been sufficient to advance the pacification process."

The president said he had not given up hope that Contadora could achieve a solution, saying Mexico would "continue trying to persuade the parties to arrive at a pacification settlement." But he said he could not predict when an agreement might be reached.

Mexico's fundamental complaint against the United States has been that its support for the anti-Sandinist guerrillas and its stepped-up military presence in Central America discourage negotiation efforts.

The U.S. special envoy for Central America, Harry W. Shilsman, on Friday delivered a message from Mr. Reagan to Mr. de la Madrid reaffirming U.S. support for the Contadora effort, the Mexican president said. He added: "It is nothing new, because publicly the U.S. government has maintained this position."

Mr. de la Madrid said it would now be opportune for Nicaragua to make a "public commitment" not to supply arms to the leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

He also said he was afraid U.S. concern over Central America was distracting attention from the "more grave" economic problems of Latin America as a whole.

The two principal purposes of the president's trip to Washington are to discuss Central America and a proposed U.S.-Mexican trade agreement, according to Mexican and non-Latin diplomats here. No major announcements are expected, as significant differences remain over the trade accord.

## Fund-Raising For Reagan Is at Quota

By Thomas B. Edsall

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's re-election committee has raised the maximum amount of money allowed under law.

Not only has Mr. Reagan raised money much faster than have the three Democratic candidates, but in the absence of primary opposition he will be able to use all of it to prepare for the November general election.

Candidates can spend about \$25 million before the nominating conventions: \$20.2 million for political purposes, \$4.04 million on fund-raising costs and about \$1 million for legal and accounting operations. In the general election, the U.S. government provides \$40 million, and the political parties can spend just over \$6 million.

The Reagan-Bush '84 committee has more than \$15 million in private contributions which, with federal matching grants, will put its total fund-raising at about the \$25-million ceiling.

James Lake, a campaign spokesman, said that the Reagan-Bush committee would easily meet its commitment to spend more than \$4 million on voter registration, which he described as "one of the most critical decisions of the campaign."

The complexities of fund-raising for the president, Mr. Lake said, now "leaves the field to the Senate and congressional candidates, and to the party."

The Democratic presidential candidates are having fund-raising problems. Senator Gary Hart of Colorado owes about \$4.5 million, Walter F. Mondale about \$1.5 million.

Mr. Hart, whose fund-raising ability is expected to improve as a result of his Ohio and Indiana primary victories, received \$630,326 in U.S. matching grants Thursday. Mr. Mondale was given \$121,252. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson \$273,896.

The government matches every contribution of \$250 or less from an individual. The differing amounts going to the Democratic candidates do not reflect overall fund-raising strength or weakness, but the rate at which the candidates have been giving the Federal Election Commission their applications for matching funds.

Mr. Reagan was awarded \$2.4 million in matching grants Thursday, bringing his total for the campaign to \$9.8 million.

## Duarte Takes Clear Lead

(Continued from Page 1)

won here are the CIA and Pickering. Thomas R. Pickering is the U.S. ambassador in San Salvador.

He also charged "the Central Election Council and the Christian Democratic Party are traitors who sold out the country for \$2.5 million," but did not elaborate.

The Sunday runoff election was held because none of eight candidates in a March 25 election received a majority of the votes. Mr. Duarte, who won 43.4 percent, and Mr. Aduvion, who had 29.7 percent, were the top two finishers.

Leftists boycotted the election, saying that the only way to hold a fair election in El Salvador is to negotiate a share of power first.

They also have been fighting a four-and-a-half-year civil war to topple the U.S.-backed government.

Meanwhile, Colonel Adolfo Blandon, the army chief of staff, urged Mr. Aduvion to respect the election results.

Colonel Blandon said that he doubted that Mr. Aduvion's supporters would attempt any "disorders," but warned that if they did, the army would crack down on ARENA.

Mr. Duarte, who was one of the founders of the Christian Democratic Party 23 years ago, has struggled for years to reach the presidency by election. He was generally credited with winning the 1972 election, but the military stopped the vote count and his rival was declared the winner.



CHILEAN PROTEST — Santiago police arrest a woman with a child after she took part in a protest. Demonstrators demanded that the military government give information about relatives who had disappeared.

## Costa Ricans Say U.S. Seeks End to Neutrality

By Richard J. Meislin

New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Government officials here say the Reagan administration is privately pressuring Costa Rica to abandon its public stand of neutrality and openly support U.S. action against Nicaragua's Sandinist government.

The effort, the officials said, has so far been unsuccessful. But the United States has been promoting signs that it is gaining support, thus strengthening the hand of opponents to the firm neutral stance taken by President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica.

Some officials expressed fears that the United States was preparing an invasion of Nicaragua, and that clashes between the Sandinist forces and Costa Rica, which has no regular army, would be used to justify the operation politically.

An adviser to Mr. Monge said that pressure on the Costa Rican leader "has been increased tenfold over the last two months" and added: "What Reagan needs from Costa Rica is moral support for an invasion of Nicaragua."

An U.S. diplomat here denied that "any pressure had been exerted or is being exerted in any way to

obtain a change in Costa Rican policies."

A Costa Rican official said he had been told bluntly by the U.S. ambassador here, Curtin Winsor Jr., that the United States would be reluctant to give more economic aid to his country until the "Nicaraguan cancer" was eliminated from the region.

The administration, which gave Costa Rica \$211.9 million in economic aid in 1983, is seeking \$180 million for the country this year.

In Washington, administration officials said Thursday that while they have been encouraging Costa Rican to allow military cooperation with the United States for nearly a year, it did not amount to an effort to upset Costa Rica's demilitarized neutrality. The New York Times reported.

Costa Rican officials also objected to the way in which their recent actions have been portrayed in Washington.

One official cited reports from the State Department that Costa Rica's request for \$7.8 million in new military aid — three times the amount it has received annually since 1981 — indicated sudden concern over a threat from Nicaragua, and a weakening of Mr. Monge's neutralist stand.

While Washington has made the request appear to be a response to a recent clash between Nicaragua and Costa Rica at Peñas Blancas, on the northern border, the \$7.8-million request is included in a fact sheet, dated Feb. 1, issued by the U.S. Embassy here.

The Costa Ricans did renew the request recently. But the minister of public security, Angel Solano, said that this had "nothing to do with the problem with Nicaragua," and was intended only to give more modern equipment to Costa Rica's Civil Guard and Rural Guard, forces that number less than 8,000.

Mr. Solano said the Civil Guard, for example, has less than one pistol for every three members, and that many of the arms used by Costa Rica's security forces were of pre-World War II vintage.

## Nicaragua Reports Threat

The Sandinist government said Thursday that it had evidence the Costa Rican Rural Guard was planning an attack in its own territory so that Nicaragua would be blamed, United Press International reported from Managua.

Between May 11 and 12, "members of the Costa Rican Rural Guard, acting jointly with the counterrevolutionary forces, planned to carry out an attack near Los Chiles, near the Costa Rican border, with the purpose of accusing Nicaragua of this criminal act," a statement said.

The term "counter-revolutionary forces" refers to the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, led by a former Sandinist, Eden Pastora. The alliance is reportedly based in camps in Costa Rica, near Nicaragua's southern border.

Costa Rica has persistently denied reports that the insurgents are operating from within its territory.

## U.S. Study Says New Soviet Defenses May Cut Effectiveness of MX Missile

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Recent advances in Soviet technology cast doubt on the ability of the MX missile to accomplish its objective of destroying the Soviet land-based missile force, a report by the General Accounting Office says.

But a Pentagon spokesman said Thursday that the report was in error and that the MX was fully able to hold "the hard Soviet targets at risk."

The GAO, an investigative arm of Congress, completed the report this past week and copies circulated Thursday on Capitol Hill. It seems likely to become an important factor in the debate next week, when the House of Representatives considers a Defense Department measure calling for 30 MX missiles costing a total of \$2.7 billion.

Representative Fortney H. Stark, Democrat of California, who opposes the MX, interpreted the report this way: "We may be building a missile that's absolutely useless. It may be a bargaining chip, but it's from the wrong casino."

The report was produced by the accounting office as part of its continuous monitoring of major weapons systems. The document was not due to be made public until next month, but Mr. Stark and two dozen other opponents of the program asked that it be published before the House debate.

The clash between the General

Accounting Office and the Pentagon apparently stems from a disagreement over which intelligence estimates should be used. The GAO said it relied on data supplied by the air force. The Pentagon said it was basing its estimate on information gathered by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

The key finding in the report quoted the ability of the Soviet Union's silos to protect its missile force. Military experts refer to this ability as "hardness," meaning how well the silos withstand the blast of a nuclear explosion. The accounting office says that, according to information supplied by the air force, the Soviet Union has increased the "hardness" of its silos threefold since the MX missile, which the administration refers to as the Peacekeeper, entered full development in September 1979.

"The ability of the Peacekeeper to accomplish its mission," the report states, "may have been impaired because a major change has occurred in the threat it was initially designed to overcome."

"Formal reassessments of the ability of the Peacekeeper to meet the expected threat have not been made. There is some risk that threat changes may require modifications to the missile to improve its performance."

The Pentagon spokesman, who spoke on condition he not be identified, said that the GAO report contained an "incorrect statement" when it described a threefold increase in the strength of Soviet silos. According to the latest intelligence information, he said, the hardness factor had increased only 50 percent over a decade.

"We foresee this increase in hardness," the Pentagon spokesman said. "We set our requirements for the MX accordingly."

Therefore, the spokesman add-

ed, the MX as now designed is capable of destroying current Soviet silos, and no further modifications of the weapon are required. Pentagon officials who saw a draft of the report several weeks ago told accounting office investigators that their assessment was wrong, he said. "But they chose not to change it."

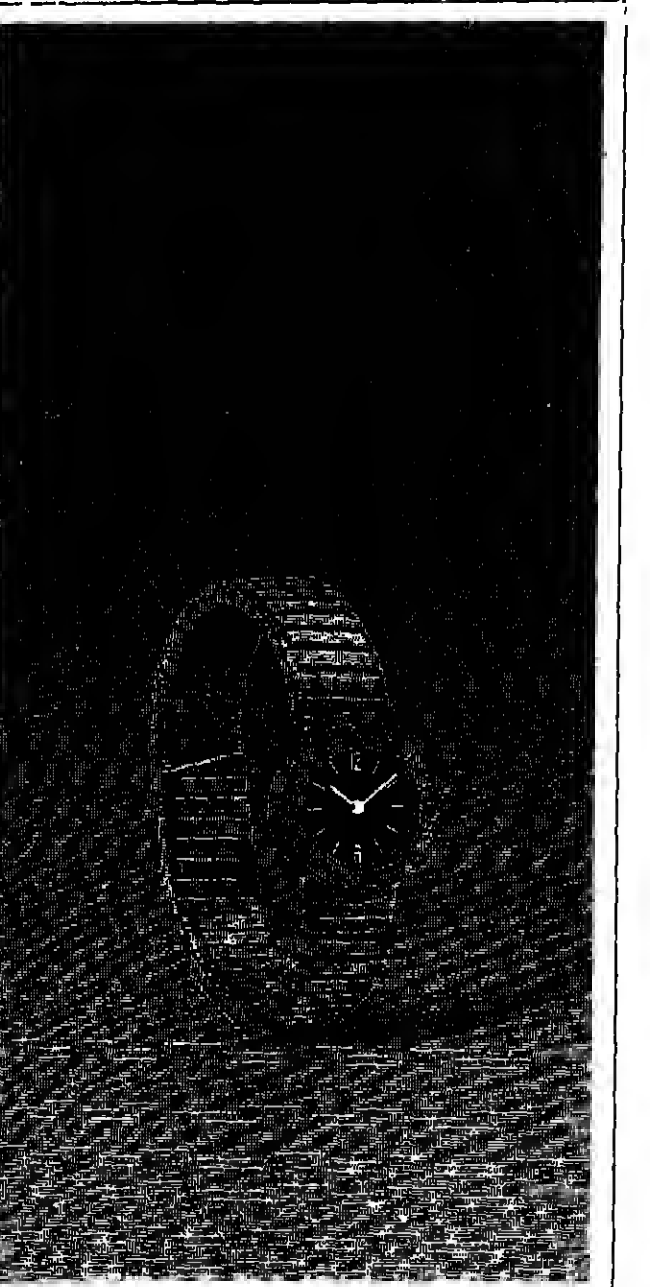
He also noted that the report quoted the air force as the source of its data on silo strength. But intelligence agencies, not the air force, are the proper source of such data, the spokesman said.

The report also suggests that the Pentagon is taking a "major risk" by starting production of some components of the missile before they are fully tested. In addition, the report says, deployment is scheduled to begin in 1986, before the entire system is subject to thorough flight-testing.

Mr. Stark said that this plan smacked of "reckless abandon" by the Pentagon. "We seem to be building weapons systems that haven't been adequately tested," he said. "They may be trying to get this thing into production so we can't stop it."

Last year, Congress mandated the obtaining of the first 21 MXs at a cost of \$2.1 billion and said that the first 10 should be deployed by December 1986. Mr. Stark noted that as the production schedule accelerated, it would be harder for Congress to stop the missile, because it would become an economic benefit in many congressional districts.

"You build a constituency as you build a weapons system," he said. The Pentagon spokesman acknowledged that some parts of the missile would be built before they were fully checked out. But he described them as "low risk components" that were familiar from other weapons and not likely to fail.



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## ARTS / LEISURE

Memorabilia  
Of Diaghilev  
Sold by LifarBy Jon Nordheimer  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Serge Lifar, a protégé of Sergei Diaghilev and the last of the premier dancers of the Ballets Russes, has sold at auction his collection of manuscripts, paintings, notebooks and correspondence from the Diaghilev era.

The bulk of the collection, sold Wednesday by Sotheby's for prices totaling more than \$377,000 (\$1,141,500) had been the personal property of Diaghilev. Lifar, now 79, acquired the items at the death of the legendary producer and critic. Lifar was at Diaghilev's bedside when he died in Venice in 1929.

Among the items were contributions by many of this century's greatest artists to ballets created under Diaghilev from 1909 until the time of his death. The collection included works by such artists and composers as Picasso, Miró, Debussy, Stravinsky, Prokofiev, Ravel and Cocteau for aspects of ballet production ranging from sets and costume design to music.

Diaghilev's handwritten notebook of plans for lighting, costumes and sets in several ballets created in his last years was bought by the U.S. Library of Congress for \$46,000.

An anonymous alumnus of Harvard University paid \$368,000 for at least three important lots from the collection. He reportedly said he would donate at least one — three bound albums of original photographs taken by Baron de Meyer of Ballets Russes dancers, including Nijinsky — to the Harvard University theater museum collection. He paid \$148,500 for the albums, the highest price of the day.

The same buyer acquired for \$82,500 an original manuscript of "Jeux," a ballet by Debussy that contains annotations by the composer and by Nijinsky. The manuscript ends with a fortissimo A major chord that was eliminated from the published version.

American bidders were active at the auction; the British pound is at record lows against the dollar. But London's Victoria and Albert Museum snagged one prize for its theater museum. It paid \$28,600 for an orange-red satin "Chinese conjuror's" jacket that Picasso designed for Leonid Massine in the 1917 Diaghilev production of the Jean Cocteau-Erik Satie ballet "Parade," which marked the debut of Picasso as a designer for the stage. The price was the highest ever paid for a theatrical costume, Sotheby's said.

Some items that drew much press interest went unsold. They included a cast of Pavlova's leg, a bronze death mask of Diaghilev made by Lifar and a pre-World War I letter from Diaghilev to Mata Hari, the dancer who became a spy for the Germans in World War I, regretting that he had been unable to meet with her to discuss a job opportunity.

Other letters from Diaghilev's correspondence fared better. Several letters from Prokofiev, who transmitted social and professional gossip to Diaghilev from Rus-



Picasso's Chinese costume for the 1917 production of the ballet "Parade" sold for \$28,600 at Sotheby's auction in London.

sia, were bought by the composer's widow, Sotheby's said.

Lifar, who lives in Switzerland, was not present at the auction. Julian Barran, director of Sotheby's in London, said the former dancer felt it would have been too painful to watch the sale of possessions he had had for more than half a century. Lifar had said he was selling the items because he could not store them properly, especially the costumes, which he feared were starting to deteriorate.

Lifar parted with a significant number of items from the collection only once before, in 1933, when his dance troupe encountered financial difficulties in the United States. He sold 173 pieces then to the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford, Connecticut.

According to his autobiography, "Ma Vie," Lifar nursed Diaghilev through his final illness in Venice and then, aware that Diaghilev had left no will, went with friends to Diaghilev's Paris apartment and carried off manuscripts, books, scores and letters.

**Gift to Paris Opera**

Coinciding with the Sotheby's sale, Lifar announced his intention to donate several important documents to the Paris Opera, where he was ballet director in 1929-45, 1947-58 and 1962-63.

The Opera said in a statement that the documents included drawings and stage designs by Leon Bakst, Max Ernst, Juan Gris and Picasso for Diaghilev's ballets, and designs by Cocteau, Christian Bérard, Yves Brayer, Georges Wakhevitch and Alexandre M. Casandre for the Opera.

## New York Sales of Moderns Shake the Art Market

NEW YORK — The round of contemporary art sales this week at Christie's and Sotheby's, during which \$10-million worth of paintings and sculpture was sold, was a major cultural event that goes far beyond the boundaries of the art market.

The magnitude of the figures achieved Tuesday and Wednesday

## SOURIN MELIKIAN

— Calder, \$852,000; de Kooning, \$847,000 — cannot be seen just in terms of world record. It is the sum total of the enormous prices, including those that were not records, that must be considered — and the intensity of the bidding throughout, particularly at Sotheby's. For the first time, big money went on an unblemished buying spree in an area that until now had been considered intellectually chic perhaps but slightly chancy. There have been previous records but never such assertive buying.

What seemed at first to be radically enthusiastic bidding gradually revealed a pattern. The winners of those mad two days were consistently works by American artists that left their mark on the art scene in the 1950s and '60s — spilling over into 1971 for Calder. Invariably, they had been seen at exhibitions that in retrospect appear as major statements of their time.

In Christie's sale, the most extraordinary progression was that of Morris Louis, whose "Sigma" was sold for a stupendous \$473,000, almost doubling the previous auction record — \$275,000 for "Sky Opening" at Sotheby's New York sale in November. The huge abstractionist work — 261 by 433 centimeters (103 by 170 inches) — in acrylic consists of wavy bands of color slanting from the sides down to the bottom of an otherwise immaculately white canvas.

It was painted in 1961, made a strong impact at the Venice Biennale and was one of the works illustrated in a memorable article by Emily Genauer in the New York Herald Tribune under the title "The Merchandise of Venice." Further articles and two major books, M. Fried's monograph on the artist in 1970 and S. Hunter's "American Art of the 20th Century," gave it the required historic dimension. This dimension was not perceived at the time. Twenty years later, the work is enshrined in the past — our recent past. Hence the record.

The same applies to the large abstractionist work "No. 10, 1952," which established the world record for a Philip Guston at \$242,000, more than three times the previous record of \$72,600 paid last fall at

Christie's for "The Hill." The work first appeared in public at the São Paulo Fifth Biennial in 1959 and later toured New York (the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum), Amsterdam (the Stedelijk Museum), London, Brussels and Los Angeles as part of the Philip Guston retrospective in 1962-63.

Here, too, it took 20 years for the work to be seen in its historical perspective. Guston's case is even more striking than Morris Louis's. Philip Guston is considered by many professionals as belonging to the second rank of the American Abstractionist school — standing far behind Jackson Pollock, Mark Rothko or Willem de Kooning. He is thoroughly European in appearance. Unlike Pollock's "action painting," which moved painting away from the easel and set it up as an instant projection on canvas of the urban scene, Guston's work can be seen as the tail end of a long tradition, not the beginning of a new art concept. The association he received Tuesday at Christie's owes as much if not more to his American citizenship as to the quality of his work.

The record price of \$176,000 for Pollock's "Banners of Spring," a very early work from 1946 that is virtually an abstract stylization of a procession of banner carriers, is singularly more justified. Although the phrase had not been coined, it anticipates "action painting." The composition bursts out of its frame, making the picture look cropped — which of course it is not.

It took nearly two decades for the trend to come to fruition in a work such as Franz Kline's "Hampton." A big black silhouette is jostled down the white canvas by swiftly trailing the brush over it, in the manner of a Chinese calligrapher dashing off an ideogram. This picture was featured in the circulating Kline exhibition organized by the Museum of Modern Art in 1963-64. It went up to a huge \$187,000. While far from the \$306,000 fetched by "Harlequin," the record established at Christie's last November, it is a highly revealing price. Again, this was paid for an American painting that was put on the map 20 years ago.

More extraordinary is the \$440,000 paid for a Richard Diebenkorn landscape, "Yellow Porch," more than double his previous record of \$198,000 in November 1963.

**N. Y. Met Sues L. A. Met**

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The Metropolitan Opera of New York has filed suit to force the Los Angeles Metropolitan Opera Company to change its name.

ber 1982 at Christie's. Diebenkorn painted it at the same period — it is dated 1961 — now seen as historic, but it cannot be argued to have been particularly innovative.

Christie's auction served as a warm-up to Sotheby's sale, which took place the following day and signaled a high for contemporary art. Wednesday's sale fully confirmed the trends established Tuesday.

A composition done by Morris Louis in 1958 went up to \$264,000. Titled "Wine," it shows sinuous streaks of maroon, brown and black coming down like the veins of some precious wood veneer. Four minutes later a Diebenkorn, "Ocean Park No. 46" brought \$330,000. Done in 1971, it defies classification, combining pure geometricism with trompe l'oeil. Both pictures were extensively featured in important exhibitions and carried what might be called the stamp of recent history.

But this was peanuts to what happened when the auction's main de Kooning, a large (212 by 188 centimeters) composition of bold streaks of blue and white with some intense yellow trailed across the paint surface, came up. This work, dated 1957, was seen at no less than three retrospectives of the artist's oeuvre — the latest being the show at the Whitney Museum of American Art that ended in February — and was the first major historical statement in the auction. It peaked at \$847,000.

Compared with that, a Robert Motherwell of 1967 seemed almost tame at the comfortable price of \$198,000. But a few minutes later, the room held its breath as bidding proceeded in leaps and bounds on Alexander Calder's "Big Clinkity." The monumental standing mobile made of painted metal looks like a cluster of red, white and blue flying

kites soaring in the sky from a huge tripod stalk. The kites took off to a phenomenal \$852,000, quadrupling the previous record for a Calder, \$209,000 at Sotheby's in May 1981. Equally impressive in its way was the \$374,000 offered for Rothko's "Three Blacks in Dark Blue," in effect showing three rectangular black masses on a dark blue ground.

Never before has a round of sales so revealed the enormous amount

of money available for art purchases in the United States. The bidding came essentially from private buyers; no dealer would dream of buying at such prices anyway. With these two sales, the auction markets for contemporary art may be said to have finally been shifted to the United States, away from the European scene. Given the strength of the New York trade in this area, it is unlikely to cross the Atlantic again soon.

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## Painting and Sculpture in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Redfern Gallery,

long a pioneer in contemporary

British painting and sculpture,

also has a well-stocked graphic

department. Its current show of 112

prints includes colored linocuts by

Sybil Andrews (b. 1898), who first

exhibited prints at the gallery in

1932; rare surreal pieces by John

Banting (1902-72); an example of

an etching on the theme of "Wuth-

ering Heights" by Edna Clarke

Hall (1879-1979), as shown in her

first Redfern exhibition of 1924; a

particularly fine minimalist interior,

"From a Paris Window," a dry-

point of the early 1920s by

C. R. W. Nevinson (1889-1946);

and 12 woodcuts made on or before

1919 by Edward Wadsworth (1889-

1949), who finally burned all the

woodblocks from which they were

printed on a garden bonfire in 1926.

"British Prints 1914-1945," Red-

fern Gallery, 20 Cork Street, W1,

through May 23.

□

An aspect of contemporary

sculpture is to be seen at the Plaz-

zotta Studio in the form of recent

"Shona Sculpture and Verdite

Carvings," Plazotta Studio, 22

Cathcart Road, SW10, through May

17.

□

One can always count on the

annual exhibition at Whitford and

Hughes — a gallery specializing in

fine paintings from 1880 through

1930, encompassing Post-Impres-

sionism, Symbolism, the Vienna

Secession, French salon and acad-

emy paintings, orientalist and belle

époque painting — to produce some

"enchanted surprises." This year's

show, "Peintres de l'Amé," in-

cludes Sir Lawrence Alma-Tade-

ma's masterpiece "The Roses of

Heliogabalus," a startling idealist

□

work, "The Death of King Harold

Harfager," by the Belgian Gustave

Max Stevens (1871-1946); a per-

sonification of "Autumn" by the

Bohemian Frans Dvorak (1862-

1912); the sensual poetist "Nu

sur l'Herbe" by Hippolyte Petit-

jean (1854-1929); and the formalist

"Promenade on the Banks of the

Amstel" by the Dutch painter

Kasper Niehaus.

□

It is good to know that P. and D.

Colnaghi is once more mounting

regular exhibitions of English

drawings and watercolors, a field in

which the gallery has been re-

nowned virtually since its founda-

tion in 1960. The latest show, of

more than 60 works, includes a fine

chalk drawing of the mid-1780s, "A

Wooded Landscape With Horse-

man Crossing a Bridge," by Gains-

borough; an ink and watercolor

drawing of "Hill at Ye Head of

Somer Water," near Askrigg, in

North Yorkshire, by Anthony De-

vis (1729-1817); a typical English-

artist-in-Rome 18th-century class-

ical townscape, "Campo Vaccino,

Rome," by William Pars (1742-85);

as well as major watercolors by

Turner ("Lake Nemi") and Constable,

a very early ink and wash draw-

ing of "A Building by a Pond at

Hadleigh, Suffolk."

□

"English Drawings and Water-

colors," P. &amp; D. Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond

Street, W1, through May 25.

□

In December 1981, Emma Ser-

geant, 21, an art student, won the

Imperial Tobacco Portrait Award,

one element of which was a com-

mission to make full-length por-

traits of David Cecil and Laurence

Olivier for the permanent collec-

tion of the National Portrait Gal-

lery. When these were unveiled and

first put on exhibition at the gal-

lery, it raised great expectations of

her first major one-woman show.

Those expectations are now full-

filled in a 63-item exhibition of

selected drawings and paintings

from 1980 to 1984 at the pres-

tigious gallery of Agnew's, under the

title of the award-winning painting

"Drinks at Milapote: Family and

Friends." The show also includes

the "Portrait of Lord David Cecil"

on loan from the National Portrait

Gallery. Sergeant is equally adept

at pencil and charcoal drawing,

painting in watercolor and gouache,

and in the Old Master tech-

nique of painting in oil on gos-

so.

□

"Emma Sergeant: Drinks at Mi-

lapote I to IV and Selected Work

1980-1984," Agnew's, 43 Old Bond

Street, W1, through June 1.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Greed and Brutality

It was not the Democrats but Richard Nixon who offered the best response to President Reagan's militant simplicities about Central America Wednesday night. Speaking about Third World social crises just a few hours before the president's address, Mr. Nixon said, "The trouble is that the Communists at least talk about the problem, and too often we just talk about the Communists."

Mr. Reagan then illustrated that point. Analyzing the turmoil in Central America, he talked mainly about Communism, Cuba and the Soviet Union, with a few mentions of the PLO and Libya as allies. As a sales pitch for arms aid to El Salvador, Soviet-bashing will surely work, especially in an election year. Mr. Reagan protects himself against any setback by already blaming Congress and the Democrats for doing too little, too late. But a policy rooted in exaggeration of the Soviet threat implies only further acquiescence in the outrages of alleged anti-Communists, whose greed and brutality feed the leftist insurgency.

Sure, there's a problem and Moscow and Havana are trying to capitalize on it. But they did not create it. After a century of misrule, neglect and repression, as Mr. Nixon says, some countries "need a revolution," and at this late hour the only question is whether it can still be made democratic.

El Salvador's probable next president, José Napoleón Duarte, gave much the same answer

after hearing Mr. Reagan. He told ABC television that external meddling in the region was a reality but that internal causes were "basic." President Reagan managed to blame the left for poverty and unemployment in El Salvador while dismissing in a paragraph the role of the violent right. He spoke poignantly of Salvadoran soldiers down to their last few bullets, but without acknowledging the more awkward truth — that despite millions spent for arms aid since 1981, the insurgency has steadily expanded to a third of the country.

Smuggled arms matter, but revolutions cannot be exported like butter and cocoa. If they could be exported, why is it that the U.S.-backed "contras" in Nicaragua have failed to win control of a single town or province?

North Americans should indeed help Central America's democrats when, like Mr. Duarte, they demonstrate a capacity to use aid to outbid both the left and the right. That is why the U.S. House of Representatives was right in voting for such aid for El Salvador on Thursday, to continue to insist that its recipients be held at least minimally accountable for respecting elementary human rights. But these are conditions that only an alert and deft U.S. administration can enforce. It will not succeed if it is so mesmerized by Communists that it keeps yielding to the terror and corruption that gave them their opening in the first place.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Feldstein's Farewell

With the departure of Martin Feldstein, the Reagan White House is finally rid of a flow of good advice that it did not wish to hear. Nothing is more irritating than obviously sound counsel to people who have made up their minds to take the opposite direction.

When Mr. Feldstein first became chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers in October 1982, he observed that he could stay only two years. Otherwise he would lose his professorship at Harvard. In other cases presidents have at times urged their lieutenants to stay on the job, even at sacrifices as great as tenure chairs. The lieutenants have in some cases succumbed. But while Mr. Reagan did not quite ask Mr. Feldstein to leave, he certainly did not encourage him to stay. At the White House, much preoccupied with the autumn, there will be deep relief to have Mr. Feldstein safely off the scene before the campaign gets under way.

Mr. Feldstein arrived at a time when the administration's economic policy was adrift. The president had triumphantly signed the tremendous 1981 tax cut more than a year before, and instead of entering a golden age of prosperity, the country fell into recession. Mr. Feldstein pointed, all too publicly for the ad-

ministration's taste, to the right responses. He warned the president, and the country, of the consequences of a succession of huge deficits. He argued that they threatened the health of the economy's recovery from the recession, and that they would inevitably lead to higher interest rates. But those warnings were not welcome within an administration that had abandoned any thought of substantial deficit reductions before the election.

A line from his Economic Report in February neatly summarizes the present collision between Mr. Feldstein and the rest of the administration: "All too often at this stage of an economic recovery, as growth slows from the unsustainable pace of the recovery's first year, political pressures have built to try to restore interest rates through raising money growth." Mr. Feldstein went on to say that pumping up the money supply was inflationary, and the administration had naturally rejected it. But has it?

Mr. Feldstein has expressed the choices clearly; his advice has been consistently sound. But for its present purposes the White House needs economics that are more flexible and cooperative than he was prepared to provide.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Olympics: The Wrecking Ball

The Soviet Union has taken its revenge for the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Games in Moscow. These absences, of the Soviet and East German teams particularly, will diminish the quality of athletic competition in many of the Olympic venues and disappoint all who have looked forward to a contest among national bests. Of far greater consequence is that the Soviet action represents yet another swing of the political wrecking ball against an already weakened Olympic structure.

To justify its non-participation, the Soviet Union claims that the United States "does not intend to ensure the security of all athletes, respect their rights and human dignity and create normal conditions for holding the Games." What those accusatory words mean, once the rhetoric is cut away and the negotiating record is examined, is that U.S. officials have refused to agree to Moscow's demand to prevent anti-Soviet demonstrations planned in Los Angeles during the Games.

In 1980 the Russians made sure they would avoid political embarrassment at their own Games by arresting all known dissidents in Moscow and busting them out of town. Did the Russians seriously expect that the United States would take similar repressive steps against anti-Soviet marchers in Los Angeles? Never mind. The demand had to be pushed anyway, so that the inevitable U.S. refusal could become the excuse for crying foul on the security issue. It is possible that the Soviets intended from 1980 on to boycott the Los Angeles Olympics, in retaliation for the boycott of the Moscow Games. If so, once that decision was made it was an easy enough thing to find the rationale for putting it in effect.

And so politics has further shaken the present and the future of the Olympic Games. Four years ago the U.S. government and some

of its allies chose to stay away from Moscow in protest against the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. That protest was meant to have a moral as well as a political dimension. The host country of the Olympics has the opportunity to become a national showcase before the eyes of the world. President Carter and many other Americans felt it would be morally wrong for the United States to contribute to the political luster that the Soviets hoped to achieve in Moscow. Some Americans took that same view in 1936, when Nazi Germany was host to the summer Olympics. In 1936 there was no U.S. boycott. In 1980 there was a decision that we supported.

Is there a difference between the U.S. boycott four years ago and the Soviet boycott now? The American boycott was prompted by an undisputed act of international aggression. The Soviet boycott of Los Angeles seems to be precipitated only by a long-outraged sense of vengeance and the hope, as the Tass statement announcing it makes clear, that all blame for what ensues will fall on "the U.S. authorities and organizers of the Games."

The Los Angeles Games will of course go on anyway, less exciting than they might have been perhaps, probably no less colorful, certainly with some financial pinch on the organizing committee. But what of the future? The soaring costs involved in mounting the Olympic Games have made it increasingly difficult since the early 1970s to find cities willing to accept the host's role. Los Angeles, for example, had no serious international competition for this year's Games. Now, with the Games having so demonstrably become an arena for political rivalries and intrigues, those difficulties seem certain to grow greater. The international Olympic movement was in considerable trouble before the Russians announced their boycott. It is in even more trouble now.

—The Los Angeles Times.

## FROM OUR MAY 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Sino-Russian Rail Dispute Ends**  
PEKING — A final agreement was reached [on May 11] between the Russian and Chinese administrations in settlement of the disputed administration of Harbin and other points in the Russian railway zone in North Manchuria. The issue was first raised by the refusal of the American Consul, Mr. Fisher, to recognize the Russian railway's efforts to exercise sovereignty power and to disregard China's sovereignty. Great Britain and Germany joined with America in protesting against Russian threats to close the establishments of foreigners as well as those of Chinese unless they paid the taxes levied by the railway administration. The negotiations were transferred to Peking. The result is full recognition of China's sovereignty.

**1934: Dust Shrouds U.S. East Coast**  
NEW YORK — Blown more than 1,000 miles from the drought-parched farmland regions of the Middle West, dense clouds of brownish-black dust rolled over the eastern seaboard [on May 11] in such volume that at midday in the New York area the sun was hidden by a queer yellowish haze. It was the first time in memory that the phenomenon ever had been witnessed so far east. Made up of thousands of tons of top soil, the dust cloud extended in a huge blanket over New York and New England, as far south as Washington. One estimate of the drought damage puts it at \$2,000,000 a day. From the fields where it originated, the dust pall, according to reports, stretches 1,500 miles long, 900 miles across and two miles high.

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## A Banking Reform to Make the Lenders Shape Up

By Alfred Gailford Hart

NEW YORK — Only a few weeks ago there was a general sigh of relief over the Third World debt situation. Too soon! U.S. banks, with the cooperation of the IMF, are making a mess of Third World economies by asking them to restrict essential imports — thereby freeing up funds to repay the banks and protect them against having to declare losses. For their part, the debtor countries may soon be forced into withholding repayment, thus threatening the solvency of the banks and making a mess of the U.S. economy.

Precautionary measures are thus ordered. The most urgent is an overhaul of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation so that a challenge to the solvency of one or more major banks could be handled without serious financial disruption. But such reform could also help ordinary citizens in Third World countries by imposing discipline on the lending practices of the banks, who are partly responsible for the mess we are in.

An inadequate bill to reshape the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has been before Congress for some months. Changes are essential: • The FDIC must be authorized and directed to intervene as conservator — rather than as receiver or the architect of a merger — when any major bank is challenged. This arrangement would permit uninterrupted check handling and loan operations, and give time to determine if a challenged bank can be put back on its feet.

• The position of large depositors should be clarified. Now, all deposits up to \$100,000 are insured. We should insure the greater part of the excess over \$100,000, but leave uninsured a large enough share, say 25 percent, to persuade large depositors to avoid imprudently managed banks.

Until such safeguards are in place, finance will be vulnerable to disruption if overseas loans go into default or are recognized as nonperforming.

Banking is supposed to be a key sector of the capital market, placing capital where it will earn enough to carry interest and amortization and still leave the borrower with a net gain. The debt crisis reflects a waste overseas of tens of billions of dollars in potentially productive capital. Funds have been squandered on unproductive installations, overpriced real estate and construction, food imports to offset farm-policy failures, high-tech weapons and fiscal deficits resulting from failure to tax the rich. In not a few cases, funds were borrowed in order to be stolen.

Understandably, citizens of debtor countries are reluctant to "pay for a dead horse" — particularly when the horse was bought by leaders who had no power and who lacked any legitimate claim to represent them. Skilled bankers, of course, should have foreseen all this. But the bankers turned off their skills. They over-relied on the bank and instead relied on the belief that a sovereign country would always repay its debt.

It is important to remember that a bad loan reflects imprudence on both sides. Third World debtors should not be entirely excused from carrying losses that reflect wastage of capital. But neither are creditor banks entitled to the full return that the capital they invested could have earned, had they placed it wisely.

Once the FDIC is reformed, enabling the American economy to function smoothly even if some

banks fail, the chief obstacle to reshaping Third World debts will be removed. It will become feasible for banks to lower the value of their assets in the process of converting Third World debt into long-term bonds, and while making compromises with Third World countries over the rescheduling of interest and capital payments.

Unless the FDIC is reformed, we will continue to encourage irresponsible banking. If we cannot handle the failure of large banks, then we will be susceptible to a threat of suicide, since the banks calculate that they will not be allowed to fail.

For the future health of the U.S. economy, discipline must be applied to a decentralized and largely deregulated financial system.

When placing funds, banks must face the consequences of persistent malfunctioning: losses and disfavor with the large depositors whose vigilance is supposed to be the enforcer of discipline. Large depositors must face appreciable risks of loss for putting funds in malfunctioning banks.

Thus, reform of deposit insurance is crucial to focusing financial responsibility. To continue along the recent track of debt policy will make needless enemies by imposing on Third World countries hardships they can see are unnecessary. The lender countries suffer, too, since Third World imports are exports for the industrial countries.

All this is done merely to prolong and complicate the debt crisis without offering a cure. Surely it is better to reform the FDIC and restore American banking to a course of candor and prudence.

The writer is professor emeritus of economics at Columbia University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Environment: Raw Materials Outlast Raw Nature

By Jonathan Power

WYE ISLAND, Maryland — Remember the lily-in-the-pond riddle? It went: If a lily doubles its size every day, how much of the pond will it cover the day before it covers it all? Answer: half the pond. With such threats of exponential growth, the Club of Rome and the environmental enthusiasts of the 1970s warned us that by the year 2000 the world would run out of its scarcer raw materials.

Hardly was the ink dry on their reports than along came OPEC with its fourfold price increase. The media took over and helped set the pace. "Mass media make for mass emotions," writes historian Hugh Thomas. Before long, it seemed, every pundit, professional and amateur, was predicting the cartelization of every commodity, with threats of supplies dwindling at an ever increasing rate.

The result had not been anticipated by the liberals who set the environmental case rolling. Realpolitik conservatives took the cue. If raw materials were in in short supply,

the West must guard its access to them. Thus, France and Morocco rushed to the help of President Mobutu in Zaire in 1977. Strong conservative forces in the U.S. Senate nearly defeated the Rhodesian settlement diplomacy of Jimmy Carter and Andrew Young, partly on the grounds that America needed secure access to Rhodesia's chromium mines. Many strategists argue that the West's interests in platinum, cobalt and manganese demand that the West be allied with white South Africa.

Moods can change fast. At a conference organized here by the World Resources Institute, Robert Anderson, chairman of the Atlantic Richfield Oil Company, noted that not long ago the Western energy ministers met monthly, but now they have no meeting planned for 1984.

No one contradicted William Vogels, a respected authority on minerals, when he concluded sharply:

"Minerals have not been limiting to society's welfare in the past. Nor do they have the potential of limiting the welfare of mankind for the future."

Mr. Vogels dismisses the need to mine on the moon; he even argues that the likelihood of seabed mining is remote in this century. The Earth's crust has potentially infinite reserves of the minerals in common use.

The most reliable indicator of plentiful supply is price. Prices have been constant in real terms for a century. Only in the early 1970s was there a gradual shift upward as the price of energy rose, an important cost in mining, and as governments compelled mining companies to be more responsible for the damage they caused to the environment. But the experience of the first half of the 1980s is that the trend of the century from 1870 to 1970 has been resumed.

Cartels, Mr. Vogels argues, have failed. Only OPEC, among the major

cartels, lasted longer than three years as a real force. Even the De Beers diamond cartel came to grief after the Australians flooded the market. No mineral can hold the world hostage as oil did in the 1970s.

The cobalt crisis of 1977 is a good illustration of how much flexibility there is. Cobalt is considered a vital component in jet engine turbines and high temperature magnets. At the time of the Shaba uprising against Mr. Mobutu, supplies were interrupted. Cobalt consumers banged on the door of the U.S. strategic stockpiles. They were refused. Prices rose and less valuable uses such as paint dye were discarded. The rising prices encouraged the search for new technology. Cobalt-free magnets were developed and research is under way on using ceramics for turbine blades.

Environmentalism is at a turning point. The gurus are dead — Rachel Carson, who began it all with "The Silent Spring," Barbara Ward, whose erudition made the subject elegant, Aurelio Pecorelli, the Italian industrialist who founded the Club of Rome and brought the issues home to the multitudes. To define a new role for the cause will be difficult.

The critical issues today are simple ones like the shortage of firewood for hungry peasants in Central America and India — or, more complex: how to preserve our forests and jungles, not just because they are majestic but because they possess the secrets and reserves for the new discoveries of science tomorrow. These causes do not have quite the drama of the old ones, but if not faced they will cost the world dear. There is still a cause, but one that will require more patience and more imagination if it is to continue to move the public mind.

International Herald Tribune.

## Wick's Voices of America, Unpurged

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Never abuse a computer. It has a way of getting even.

USIA Director Charles Wick has been taking advantage of the government computer in his office for years. He puts all kinds of stuff in household files, personal tax information, Christmas card lists, personal diary notes that could be useful in a memoir, files marked "fantasy," the sayings of Walter Ammerberg, and instructions to government secretaries to keep his smile bright ("Mary — remind me to buy some toothbrushes today") and to find his favorite stories ("Peggy — in my jokes, give me one 'Shoes ready Tuesday.'")

Peggy Guggino Page, described as a "transcriber," dutifully lists to all the tape-recorded notes from her boss and types them into a word processor. These have included portions of telephone conversations secretly taped by Mr. Wick.

Robert Earle, a foreign service officer and Mr. Wick's chief assistant, looks over these notes as they come out of the printer and has "routinely discarded" — burned or shredded — some of them.

After Mr. Wick was forced to admit his secret taping — which violated federal regulations — the Senate and House demanded to see all the tapes or transcripts on hand. Mr. Wick sent over a bunch; among persons taped without their knowledge were columnist John Lofton, new-right publisher Richard Viguerie and comedian Bob Hope.

Mr. Wick's associates showed no great worry about this limited submission of transcripts to Congress. After all, the other, perhaps more

embarrassing stuff had been thrown away and the computer purged. Congress had not even asked for the tapes. He puts all kinds of stuff in household files, personal tax information, Christmas card lists, personal diary notes that could be useful in a memoir, files marked "fantasy," the sayings of Walter Ammerberg, and instructions to government secretaries to keep his smile bright ("Mary — remind me to buy some toothbrushes today") and to find his favorite stories ("Peggy — in my jokes, give me one 'Shoes ready Tuesday.'")

But Senate investigators found one item that had escaped the bumbling House Foreign Affairs Committee staff: One call was apparently taped by Mr. Wick in California, where state law forbids secret taping in such circumstances. Los Angeles District Attorney Robert Philibosian was informed.

Then the computer, fed up with 7,000 ill-phrased documents that it had been forced to engage, and indignant at having to run off 160 "personal" apologies from Mr. Wick to his victims, struck back. Someone typed off Senate investigators that a copy of the complete Wick file — unpurged — was on "backup" magnetic tapes in a vault.

"I do not now know how the magnetic backup tapes came to be prepared," swears Mr. Earle in a Freedom of Information affidavit. "I do not recall being informed that a copy of office files was routinely retained by the computer center."

Thus, while the aide was shredding his hard copies and the typist was purging the processor at her desk, a master computer was just as busily remembering everything. It is supposed to forget within 48 hours, but in this case — perhaps with the nudge of a technician who did not like what Representative Dan Mica has called Mr. Wick's "climate of fear" — the computer made a copy. As a result, another installment

of transcripts was sent to Congress by a USIA that had previously assured us that all preserved conversations had been submitted. And lo — in this batch of 47 taped or eavesdropped-on calls is one in July, 1983, from Senate Foreign Relations Chairman Charles Percy.

The conversation with Senator Percy in Washington seems to have been secretly recorded by Mr. Wick at a telephone in California, where such taping may be illegal if the statute covers interstate calls. (If this were a news story, I suppose that would be the lead.)

The Senate staff knew of this evidence of a second California call for three weeks without informing the Los Angeles district attorney; Mr. Philibosian's staff had been promptly notified by Mr. Wick's counsel, but did not get in touch with the Senate for the transcript until asked about it on Wednesday.

In this investigation, only the computer is showing any fervor. Moreover, thanks to The Computer That Refused to Forget, a complete record of Mr. Wick's "DRS" — his Direct Record System — which Mr. Earle calls "the director's public affairs contact system" — is preserved intact.

The USIA shrugs this off as a mere list of names and addresses, but it has been resisting a Freedom of Information request for four months. I suspect that it contains personal information about individuals, gathered by Mr. Wick, which does not belong in the files of our propaganda agency. Representative Mica should ask for a printout of that entire magnetic tape.

The New York Times.

## Olympics: Jailhouse Blues ...

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Let us assume, for argument's sake, that the Soviets had not been keeping the athletic world on tiptoes all along, with no intent to kiss: that they really had hoped to play in Los Angeles if their "security" concerns could be met; that their boycott is not long-planned retaliation for 1980.

Let us also assume that even after 35 years on the Cold War roller coaster, the Russians have learned so little about U.S. politics that they think the boycott will hurt Ronald Reagan's chances for re-election.

Both assumptions may be ridiculous, but they clear the way to the heart of the problem, which is that the Kremlin makes the country a jailhouse for its own citizens. The more accomplished the citizen, whether in swimming or literature, soccer or nuclear physics, the more confining it is.

Ask Andrei Sakharov, the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb. Along with the news of the boycott came news of the continuing harassment of Mrs. Sakharov, who has been her husband's newswire to the outside world. Mr. Sakharov has been exiled to the city of Gorki for years.

In their official announcement the Soviets complain that "excessive organizations" have sharply stepped up their activity [in Los Angeles] with the connivance of American authorities." Try it in real English: Emigre groups like the Baltic American Freedom League, which think a nation should not be a jail, were planning to make nuisances of themselves in Los Angeles.

"With the connivance of American authorities" means that, neither Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles nor Olympic officials nor anyone else could be so stupid as to suspend the Bill of Rights to stem the tide. Perhaps the Russians are worried that some of their star "sportsmen" might defect. If Soviet athletes were routinely free to come and go, stay or depart as they please, they could be sent abroad without fear that they might not return.

Indeed, the chain of events goes back even further. Had the Soviet regime not worried so in 1978 about the influence of Afghans on their own Central Asians, the 1979 invasion of Afghanistan and the ensuing 1980 boycott might have been avoided. But all this is obviously in the if-pigs-had-wings category.

The Olympic problem mirrors an abiding clash of fundamental values, which has been obscured by a tendency to confuse symptoms (the arms race, harsh words, Olympic boycotts, various other stresses and strains) with causes. The very currency of the term "superpower," which implies equivalence not only in might but right, is a sign of this confusion.

Thus, for instance, The New York Times cannot deplore the Soviet boycott without speaking of the spoiling of two successive Olympics by the superpowers, as if the United States and nearly 60 other countries had not acted four years ago upon substantially greater provocation.

So at least 90 percent of the problem begins with the insecurity of the jailhouse. Which is not to deny that some critics have a middling point when they say the tone of U.S. leaders is of at least marginal importance.

Some American presidents — Richard Nixon, for one — have conducted an easier, less stressful relationship with the Soviet Union by avoiding over-the-top rhetoric. Ronald Reagan has the defect, if such it is, of saying in public and even on big occasions (as recently in China) what he and probably most free people say about the Soviet system in private. Any junior Sovietologist could tell him that to achieve proximate goals you must often forgo reiterating ultimate principles. But maybe he knows that and doesn't care.

So there may be something in the belief that Mr. Reagan has vexed U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations by calling the Soviet Union's actions like "focus of evil in the modern world." Diplomacy would die of unvarnished candor. More likely, the problems have flowed from actual causes — incorrigibly hostile Soviet policies and attitudes; Mr. Reagan's failure to discover, early on, why the Russians are fond of their ground-based missiles; the turbulence in top Soviet leadership with the lingering illness and death of Leonid Brezhnev and Yuri Andropov; the lingering urge to recapitulate the Carter boycott.

As in most matters, Russian speculation is inescapable. The official explanation of the boycott is eminently general. But a bill of particulars might lead the Kremlin into a risky dialogue with its people, and who knows where that would lead?

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Nuclear Cooperation?

I raise a protest against any U.S.-Chinese agreement on nuclear cooperation. This is a matter of concern to all Asia. Let President Reagan recall China's support of North Vietnam and North Korea and of terrorist activities in Asia and elsewhere.

FREDRICK A. VENIDA,  
Paracale, Philippines.

### Languages Don't Pay

Perhaps young Americans go into law or business rather than Chinese or Japanese because the former are well remunerated and the latter poorly. Twenty years ago I read something similar to James Reston's May 7 opinion column, "China: A Language Yet to Be Learned." Now I am fluent in two foreign languages, German and Japanese, and I get along well in Spanish. Business and academic experience I have, a well paid position, no American business and government leaders are oblivious to the barriers imposed by their igno-

### Either Way, Read Him

Regarding Richard Bernstein's review of Daniel Patrick Moynihan's book "Loyalties" (April 24):

Mr. Bernstein has taken the classic reviewer's stance in praising Senator Moynihan while pointing out alleged inadequacies in his writings — rather than pointing out the inadequacies of the man while praising his writings. Prophets and poets are pointers of the way. I would recommend Senator Moynihan's "Loyalties" to aspiring politicians who haven't made the grade as well as to perspiring politicians who have. But this may be what Mr. Bernstein was driving at.

WAYNE SHAW,  
London.



NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	117.25	116.75	117.00	116.75	-0.25
AT&T	102.25	101.75	102.00	101.75	-0.25
GE	48.25	47.75	48.00	47.75	-0.25
AMT	11.25	11.00	11.10	11.00	-0.10
IBM	117.25	116.75	117.00	116.75	-0.25
AT&T	102.25	101.75	102.00	101.75	-0.25
GE	48.25	47.75	48.00	47.75	-0.25
AMT	11.25	11.00	11.10	11.00	-0.10

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Indus	117.25	116.75	117.00	116.75	-0.25
Transp	102.25	101.75	102.00	101.75	-0.25
Comp	48.25	47.75	48.00	47.75	-0.25

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Compustat	117.25	116.75	117.00	116.75	-0.25
Indus	102.25	101.75	102.00	101.75	-0.25
Transp	48.25	47.75	48.00	47.75	-0.25

Friday's  
NYSE  
Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 12,700,000  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 12,600,000  
Prev. Consolidated Close 12,600,000

Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Advanced	117.25	116.75	117.00	116.75	-0.25
Unchanged	102.25	101.75	102.00	101.75	-0.25
Total Issues	48.25	47.75	48.00	47.75	-0.25

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Composite	117.25	116.75	117.00	116.75	-0.25
Indus	102.25	101.75	102.00	101.75	-0.25
Transp	48.25	47.75	48.00	47.75	-0.25

AMEX Most Actives					
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	117.25	116.75	117.00	116.75	-0.25
AT&T	102.25	101.75	102.00	101.75	-0.25
GE	48.25	47.75	48.00	47.75	-0.25

NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	117.25	116.75	117.00	116.75	-0.25
AT&T	102.25	101.75	102.00	101.75	-0.25
GE	48.25	47.75	48.00	47.75	-0.25
AMT	11.25	11.00	11.10	11.00	-0.10
IBM	117.25	116.75	117.00	116.75	-0.25
AT&T	102.25	101.75	102.00	101.75	-0.25
GE	48.25	47.75	48.00	47.75	-0.25
AMT	11.25	11.00	11.10	11.00	-0.10

## New York Stock Prices Plunge

**United Press International**

**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange lost across a broad front Friday following a surge in the U.S. money supply and retail sales that kept pressure on interest rates.

An afternoon selloff coincided with a near collapse in the bond market. But both markets shaved their losses at the end of the hectic day.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down nearly 20 points at midsession, finished the day off 10.05 to 1,157.14. A 1.67 winner Thursday, the Dow lost 8.17 for the week overall.

Declines led advances 1,213-386 among the 1,988 issues traded.

Volume was 82.8 million shares, down from 101.8 million traded Thursday.

Brokers and analysts were nearly speechless by the end of the day in which they had seen the market approach panic selling followed by a rally attempt in the final 90 minutes. "It was frightening," said one trader.

"Interest-rate levels are just too high for the stock market to have any sustained move," said Thomas Czech of Blunt, Ellis & Loewi, Milwaukee. "We are stuck in a narrow trading range and the market is headed toward the lower end."

The Federal Reserve's report late Thursday of a larger than expected \$2.4-billion surge in the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply sent prices lower from the outset because it put pressure on the board to maintain tight credit.

Bonds went into a tailspin when the government reported April retail sales climbed 2.9 percent following a revised 2-percent decline in March.

The increase suggested the economy was stronger than expected and inflation might become a problem in the near future.

But the Labor Department reported there was no change in the April Producer Price Index following a 0.5 percent increase the month before. "Where's the inflation?" Treasury Secretary Donald Regan asked while stating he was bewildered by a prime rate rise earlier this week.

Superior Oil was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 41 1/2 as Mobil Corp. began its offer for 36 million of the company's shares. Mobil lost 1/4 to 29 1/2.

City Investing was second on the list, off 1/4 to 41 1/2. An investment group headed by Merrill Lynch has made a leveraged buyout offer. Victor Posner, who owns 8.5 percent of City stock, might make a higher offer.

Ford Motor was the third most active issue, up 1/4 to 35 1/4. Some analysts think Ford stock is underpriced.

Continental Illinois, which plunged 1 1/2 Thursday, was the fourth most active issue, up 1/4 to 13 1/4. Continental denied rumors Thursday it was in trouble and the Illinois banking commissioner expressed confidence in the bank.

AT&T, which lost 1/2 Thursday, shed 1/4 to 15 1/4 in active trading. The FCC ordered AT&T to cut long distance telephone rates by 6.1 percent or by \$1.7 billion.

United Illuminating plunged 2 1/4 to 14 after the company cut its dividend payout to 50 cents a share from 80 cents because of problems associated with the Seabrook nuclear plant.

NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	117.25	116.75	117.00	116.75	-0.25
AT&T	102.25	101.75	102.00	101.75	-0.25
GE	48.25	47.75	48.00	47.75	-0.25
AMT	11.25	11.00	11.10	11.00	-0.10
IBM	117.25	116.75	117.00	116.75	-0.25
AT&T	102.25	101.75	102.00	101.75	-0.25
GE	48.25	47.75	48.00	47.75	-0.25
AMT	11.25	11.00	11.10	11.00	-0.10



















## SPORTS

## Goalie Fuhr Excels as Oilers Win Opener

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**UNIONDALE, New York** — The Edmonton Oilers became the highest-scoring team in National Hockey League history this season with 446 goals in 80 games. Thursday night, they scored only once, but it was enough.

Grant Fuhr stopped 34 shots and Kevin McClelland scored in the third period to lead the Oilers to a 1-0 victory over the New York Islanders in Game 1 of the best-of-seven Stanley Cup finals.

## STANLEY CUP FINALS

It was a noteworthy victory for Edmonton for several reasons. Most important, it ended a string of 10 straight losses to the Islanders, including a four-game sweep in last year's cup final.

There is also a matter of history that should increase the Oilers' confidence. This is their 12th playoff series; the previous 11 have gone to the team that won the opening game, with Edmonton prevailing in seven and losing four.

"It was really important for us to win the first game," said McClelland. "We haven't beaten the Islanders for a long time. This takes a monkey off our back and we have the home-ice advantage now." The series will resume here Saturday night before shifting to Edmonton for three games.

McClelland was with the Pittsburgh Penguins two years ago, when they blew a late lead and lost to the Islanders in overtime in the fifth and final game of a first-round series.

After injuring his shoulder, he missed the second half of the 1982-83 season. Last fall, after he started slowly, the Penguins decided to demote him to the minors before Edmonton's general manager and coach, Glen Sather, obtained him for winger Tom Roulson and a draft pick.

On Thursday, McClelland was centering the Oilers' fourth line, and wingers Pat Hughes and Dave Hunter both contributed to the game's only score.

Hunter knocked Gord Dineen off the puck in the left-wing corner. Hughes pounced on it and made an excellent pass to McClelland, who was 20 feet in front of goalie Billy Smith. Before Denis Potvin could check him, McClelland lined the puck past Smith's glove at 1:55 of the final period.

"Pat made the good pass and I just put it in," McClelland said. "It's everyone's dream to win the Stanley Cup, and being one game closer is a great feeling. I'm really happy just to be here. I could be playing golf now."

McClelland, like all the Oilers, preferred to talk about the outstanding defensive effort from a

team that has often been chastised for emphasizing offense.

"We knew it was a tight-checking game," McClelland said. "We had to play good defense against them because they haven't been allowing many goals. All year we've been criticized for our defense, but we knew we had to work on it and that's what we've been doing."

The Oilers were helped immeasurably by what Fuhr, 21, called the best game of his life. It was his second career shutout, the other coming against Boston last December.

Fuhr gave his teammates confidence with some remarkable saves. During a first-period power play, Islander Greg Gilbert slipped behind the defense, took Mike Bossy's pass and sent a sharp backhand toward the lower right corner. Fuhr slowed the puck with his foot before leaning back and covering it.

The teams lifted hockey to rare heights in the second period, one of fancy passing, good shooting and good defense. But mostly it was Smith, and especially Fuhr, making superb saves.

Fuhr stopped a Clark Gillies drive that popped straight up. The force of the shot sent Fuhr to his knees, and as he fell on his back, the puck descended. He struck his glove out and plucked it, as if catching a falling star. Barely a

minute later, John Tonelli's excellent pass out of the left-wing corner found Bryan Trottier open in front. Although Trottier instantly rifled a shooting shot, Fuhr blocked it—and smothered the rebound.

"That save on Trottier in the second period was something," said Edmonton defenseman Paul Coffey. "He got the puck and just unloaded. I don't know how Grant stopped it. It's the goaltender who wins or loses for you in the playoffs."

He has to have help and a little luck, too. Fuhr had both during a delayed penalty against Hunter late in the first period. After Fuhr stopped a shot by Forin, he was caught out of the net, but defenseman Charlie Huddy filled the void and blocked Potvin's rebound.

With about 10 minutes left in the game, Mike Bossy made a bold bid to tie the score, taking a quick pass from Trottier and cutting behind the defense. Hooked by Wayne Gretzky and tripped by a diving Huddy, Bossy still managed to get off a close-in wrist shot that Fuhr stopped.

Once again the Islanders must come from behind, which they have done in earlier playoff series this year against the New York Rangers, Washington and Montreal.

"I guess we like aggression," said New York Coach Al Arbour. "We can do a lot of things better

... Our back has to be to the wall before we play our best."

Thursday's was the first 1-0 game in the championship round since Philadelphia's cup-clinching victory over Boston on May 19, 1974. The defeat was the first in the finals for the Islanders since their 4-2 loss in Game 4 of the 1981 series with Minnesota. New York won the fifth game, for its second title, and swept Vancouver and Edmonton in the next two finals.

The Edmonton victory was a triumph for medical science: Fuhr has suffered eight dislocated shoulders in his career and McClelland has had five. Shoulder separations prevented Islander defenseman Stefan Persson and Dave Langevin from playing Thursday, while New York forwards Bob Bourne and Bob Nystrom are out with knee injuries. No Oilers are on the injured list.

(WP, NYT, AP)

## Game 1

Edmonton 1, New York Islanders 0  
 First Period—None. Penalties—Lewin, Edm. 8:40; Potvin, NYI 11:34; Hunter, Edm. 14:09; Potvin, NYI 14:31; Jackson, Edm. 15:07.  
 Second Period—None. Penalties—Dineen, NYI 11:37; Jackson, Edm. 14:39.  
 Third Period—McClelland 3 (Hughes, Hunter), 1:55. Penalties—Hunter, Edm. 9:34; Jensen, NYI 15:05.  
 Shots on Goal—Edmonton 10-13-16-38. New York 14-13-14-34.  
 Goals—Edmonton, Fuhr. New York, Smith, Melanson, A.—J.M.B.



Goalie Fuhr somehow kept this rebound from Islanders Denis Potvin, right, and Pat Flatley.

## Bucks, Suns Take Series

The Associated Press

**EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey** — Marques Johnson scored 11 of his 23 points in the fourth quarter and Paul Pressey sank a crucial free throw and an 18-foot jumper in the final 1:22 of play as the Milwaukee Bucks nipped the New Jersey Nets 98-97, Thursday night to clinch their best-of-seven series.

## NBA PLAYOFFS

National Basketball Association semifinal series, 4-2. In the Eastern Conference finals, the Bucks will meet the winner of the Boston-New York series, which the Celtics lead 2-1 and which was to resume Friday in New York.

Elsewhere Thursday, Phoenix snuffed Utah 102-82, to clinch a Western Conference semifinal series in six games. The Suns will face the Lakers for the Western title in a best-of-seven series starting Saturday in Los Angeles.

Milwaukee's Junior Bridgeman added 20 points and Bob Lanier 17, while teammate Sidney Moncrief added 15 of his 16 points in the second half. Darryl Dawkins led New Jersey with 25 points; Oris Bird added 22.

Pressey broke a 95-95 tie when he sank one of two foul shots with 2:21 left. The reserve guard then tried an 18-footer with 41 seconds to go, making the score 98-95. He nets pulled to within 1 with 29 seconds left on Michael Ray Richardson's 16-footer, and then came a nail-second controversy.

The Bucks let the clock run down on 10 seconds remaining. Pressey, who shot Moncrief, missed — Pressey's shot appearing to hit neither in nor backboard. The ball was loose on the floor for the final few seconds as neither team could gain control.

The Nets protested the game, claiming a 24-second violation would have been called, which would have given them the all with five seconds left. Afterward, referee Darrell Garretson said the ball had left Moncrief's



Darryl Dawkins scored past New Jersey teammate Buck Williams and Bob Lanier of Milwaukee in Thursday's early going; Dawkins had a game-high 29 points, but Milwaukee won, 98-97, and took the NBA conference semifinal series.

hand before a violation would have occurred, and on Friday the league upheld Garretson's judgment.

New Jersey had opened the final period with a 12-2 run, turning a 6-point deficit into a 79-75 lead. But the Bucks battled back behind Johnson, who had 13 rebounds on the night.

Milwaukee staged a 7-0 spurt to take a 95-89 lead with 2:52 to play, but, capped by two Richardson free throws, New Jersey scored 6 straight to tie the score, 95-95. Pressey, who finished with nine points, then turned the game in Milwaukee's favor for good.

The Bucks, who trailed at half-time for the first time in the series, opened the third quarter with an 18-6 surge to take a 61-52 lead. The Nets trimmed the margin to 65-63 on Birdsong's two foul shots with

## Andujar of Cardinals, in '82 Form, Shuts Down Padres, 7-0

United Press International

**ST. LOUIS** — Joaquin Andujar, continuing to pitch the way he did during the Cardinals' world championship season of 1982, registered his fifth victory and third shutout of the season here Thursday night in leading St. Louis to a 7-0 triumph over the San Diego Padres.

Andujar, who slumped to 6-16 last season after winning 15 games during the 1982 season and three

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

more in the post-season competition, pitched a five-hitter in recording his fifth complete game and raising his record to 5-3.

St. Louis took a 1-0 lead in the third inning when Tim Lollar (2-3) walked. Tom Nieto and Andujar with one out and gave up an RBI single to Tommy Herr. The Cardinals added a run in the sixth when Lollar walked Ozzie Smith and David Green, and Tito Landrum delivered an RBI single.

St. Louis pushed across five more runs in the eighth off reliever Floyd Chaffee. Ozzie Smith singled, stole second and came home on Louie Smith's double. After a walk to Green, Landrum hit a ground-rule double, scoring Lorne Smith and Green. Art Howe walked and Nieto doubled home Landrum and Howe.

Andujar, who struck out three and walked two, got out of a jam in the third when the Padres put runners on first and third with none out. Andujar got Gary Templeton to hit into a forceout (the lead runner bled) and then started a double play himself after catching Alan Wiggins's pop-up on an attempted squeeze bunt.

Reds 2, Expos 1  
 In Montreal, Dan Driesse broke a 1-1 tie in the seventh with a third base run of the season and Frank Pastore pitched a two-hitter to pace the Reds to their 11th victory in their last 12 games, a 2-1 decision over the Expos.

Braves 7, Mets 3  
 In New York, Randy Johnson and Terry Harper each drove in two runs to lead Atlanta past the Mets, 7-3.

Pirates 4, Giants 2  
 In Pittsburgh, Dale Berra drove in three runs with a single and a home run and reliever Don Robinson pitched out of a none-out, bases-loaded jam in the eighth to help the Pirates to a 4-2 verdict over San Francisco. Rick Rhoden (3-3) was the winner.

Dodgers 5, Cubs 1  
 In Chicago, Candy Maldonado drove in three runs with a double and a sacrifice fly as Los Angeles

downed the Cubs, 5-1. Bob Welch, who had lost six straight to the Cubs since last beating them on Aug. 28, 1981, allowed seven hits and did not walk a batter in evening his record in 3-3.

## Astros 4, Phillies 2

In Houston, Mike Scott and Frank Duro combined on a four-hitter and Phil Garner drove in two runs with a double to spark the Astros' 4-2 triumph over Philadelphia.

## White Sox 8, Rangers 6

In the American League, in Chicago, the White Sox scored three runs in the ninth to beat Texas, 8-6. The Rangers had scored three runs in their half of the inning to go ahead, 6-5. But with two out in the Chicago ninth, Harold Baines and Tom Paciorek hit back-to-back doubles; Jerry Hairston, batting for Scott Fletcher, then homered off Odel Jones (1-1) to give Salome Barea's second 1984 victory against no losses.

## Yankees 7, Indians 6

In New York, one minute before the league curfew rule would have gone into effect, Butch Wynegar singled home the game-winner with two outs in the 16th to cap a two-run rally that gave the Yankees a 7-6 victory over Cleveland. With one out, Don Baylor singled and Ken Griffey walked. Tom Waddell (0-1) was relieved by former Yankee George Frazier, who was touched for a game-tying single by Don Mattingly. Steve Kemp, whose error in the top of the 16th had given the Indians a 6-5 lead, then hit what appeared to be a double play grounder—but the relay from second baseman Tony Bernazard to first base was late, bringing up Wynegar. Rookie Jose Rijo won his first game in four decisions.

## Blue Jays 4, Orioles 3

In Baltimore, Willie Upshaw hit a home run with two out in the 10th to enable Toronto to break the Orioles' five-game winning streak with a 4-3 victory.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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